The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 13, 1872. NO. 45.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK. Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

THE TRAVELERS' REST HOTEL,
Cassville, Huntingdon co., Pa.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has opened the above named Hotel and is prepared to accommodate travelers. He hopes that a liberal share of patronage will be extended.
y.24,'72.] GEORGE M. GREEN.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept onhand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND

CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 117.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall hereafter be held at the city of Jefferson, at the place of holding the district court of the United States for the said western district of Missouri on the third Mondays of April and November in every year.

SEC. 2. That the said circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; that a circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri shall be held at the same time and place (at the city of Saint Louis) as now provided by law for holding the circuit court of the United States in and for both the districts of Missouri that the said circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri shall in all things have and retain jurisdiction of all matters arising therein; and that the said circuit courts of the United States hereby established in and for the eastern and western districtf of Missouri shall, respectively, have and exercise the same original jurisdiction in the said districts, respectively, as is vested in the several circuit courts of the United States as organized under existing laws, and shall also respectively have and exercise the same appellate jurisdiction over the district courts of the United States for said eastern and western districts, respectively, as by existing laws is vested in the said several circuit courts of the United States over the district courts of the United States in their respective circuits Said circuit courts shall be called, respectively the circuit court of the United States in and for the western district of Missouri, and the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri, and shall be composed, respectively, of the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States allotted to the eighth judicial circuit, the judge of the eighth judical circuit, and the judge of the district court for the western district of Missouri, in the said western district, and of the said two first-named judges and the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Missouri, in the said eastern district, but may be held by any one of said three judges in the absence of the remainder. The clerk of the circuit court for the present districts of Missouri shall remain the clerk of the circuit court of the United States in and for the eastern district of Missouri; and the district attorney and marshal for said eastern district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the eastern district of Missouri as now provided by law. The circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall keep his office in the city of Jefferson aforesaid, perform its duties, and receive its fees and emoluments, subject and in conformity to existing laws regulating the duties, fees, and emoluments of other clerks of circuit courts of the United States. And the district attorney and marshal for said western district of Missouri shall act as such district attorney and marshal in said circuit court in and for the western district of Missouri.

SEC. 3. That the United States circuit court for said eastern and western districts of Missouri shall have power at any time to order adjourned terms of said circuit courts, respectively, at which adjourned terms any business may be transacted which could be transacted at any regular terms thereof. A copy of said order, in the eastern district of Missourt, shall be posted on the door of the court-room, and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Saint Louis, and a copy of said order, in the western district of Missouri. shall be posted on the court-room door and advertised in some newspaper printed in the city of Jefferson twenty days at least before said adjourned terms shall be holden.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

The undersigned, John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States of America, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Antonio Flores, minister of the Republic of Ecuador at Washington, in the name of his government, and by virtue of the powers which he has formally presented to this effect, have agreed upon the following articles, to wit:

ART. 1. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States and the Republic of Ecuador, by the orcinary means of communication via the Isthmus of Panama, the Government of the United States to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between New York and Panama, and San Francisco and Panama, so long as direct service by United States steamers, including the Isthmus transit, is maintained under existing conditions; and the government of Ecuador to be at the expense of the transportation thereof between Panama and Ecuador so long as the present or other similar arrangement for the mail service between Panama and Ecuador is continued. The correspondence so exchanged shall comprise:

1. Letters and manuscripts subject by the laws of either country to letter *rate* or postage.

2. Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and books, sheets of music, engraving lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, and ruch correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ART. 2. New York and San Francisco shall be the offices of exchanged on the side of the United States, and Guayaquil and Manta shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Ecuador, for all mails transmitted between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the respective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in closed bags or pouches, under seal, addressed to the corresponding exchange office, and the mails so dispatched from either country to the other shall be forwarded to the United States consul the resident mail agent at Panama, who is hereby designated as the agent of the two governments for receiving the bags or pouches at that port from either direction, and for dispatching the same to their respective ultimate destinations,

The two Post Departments may, at any time, discontinue either of said offices of exchange or establish others.

ART. 3. The standard weight for the single rates postage and rule of progression shall be:

1. For letters, or manuscripts subject by law to letter rate of postage, one-half (½) ounce, (avoirdupois.)

2. For all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which each country shall adopt for the mails which it dispatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration; but each country shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof. The weight stated by the dispatching exchange office shall always be accepted, except in cases of manifest error.

ART. 4. No accounts shall be kept between the Post Office Departments of the two countries on the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them; but each country shall levy, collect, and retain to its own use the following postal charges, viz;

1. The postage to be charged and collected in the United States on each letter, or manuscript subject to letter postage, mailed in the United States, and addressed to any place in the Republic of Ecuador, shall be twenty (20) cents, United States currency, per each weight of half an ounce or fraction of half an ounce; and the postage to be charged and collected in Ecuador on each letter, or manuscript subject to the letter postage, mailed in Ecuador and addressed to any placein the United States of America, shall be two (2) reals, or the fifth part of a dollar, (hard,) Ecuador currency, the same to be in each case in full of all charges whatever to the place of destination in either country. Either country, however, is at liberty to reduce this charge, but not to increase it without the previous assent of the other.

2. On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article the Post Departments of the United States and Ecuador may respectively levy, collect, and retain to their seperate and exclusive use such rates of postage adapted to their interior administration and to the cost of seatransportation as they shall deem advisable. But each office shall give notice to the other of the rates it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

Newspapers and other correspondence of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be sent in narrow bands or covers, open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily examined; and packages of such correspondence shall be subject to the laws and regulations of each country in regard to their liability to pay customs duty, if containing dutiable goods, or to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

ART. 5. Letters, and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, cannot be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned every month, unopened and with charge, to the Post Office Department of the dispatching country; but newspapers, and all other articles of printed matter, shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving office.

Letters erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the dispatching office without charge.

ART. 6. The Post Department of the United States shall establish, in conformity with the arrangements in force at the time, the conditions upon which the Post Department of Ecuador may exchange, in open mails, the correspondence originating in Ecuador and destined for countries to which the United States may serve as an intermediary; but such correspondence shall only be charged with the international postage established by this convention, augmented by the postage rates in force between the United States and the country of destination, and any other tax for exterior service.

The Post Department of the United States shall furnish the Post Department of Ecuador with a list stating the foreign countries to which the foreign postage and the amounts thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or can be left unpaid, and shall modify such list from time to time, as the exigencies of its foreign postal service may require.

In conformity to the requirements of the preceding paragraph, a table marked A is hereunto annexed, enumerating the countries with which, and specifying the terms and conditions on which, Ecuador may exchange correspondence by way of the United States.

Correspondence of this class must be accompanied by a letter-bill from the dispatch ing exchange office of Ecuador, specifying the amount due thereon to the United States, and the receiving exchange office of the United States shall return by next post to such dispatching exchange office an acknowledgment of receipt and verification thereof, which letter-bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in conformity to the models B and C, hereunto annexed, and shall serve as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts.

The accounts to be kept between the two Post Departments upon this class of correspondence shall be stated quarterly, transmitted and verified as speedily as pacticable, and the amounts found due shall be paid promptly to the United States office, under the regulations as the respective Post Departments may from time to time prescribe. Such quarterly statement shall be prepared by the United States office, and shall follow the form D, hereunto annexed.

ART. 7 Letters originating in foreign countries and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge

ART. 8. The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ART. 9. When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice-consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ART. 10. Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

ART. 11. The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee for each article shall be ten (10) cents in the United States and one (1) real in Ecuador.

ART. 12. The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and agreement required to carry this convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ART. 13. This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ART. 14. This convention shall be approved and ratified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of each of the high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications, shall be made at Washington six months after the last ratification, or sooner, if possible.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of out Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
[L. S.] ANTONIO FLORES.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.
By the President:
HAMILTON FISH.
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

[Translation.]

Having seen and examined the aforegoing postal convention, which has been approved by the legislative decree of the 1st of the present month, and in exercise of the sixth attribute of the sixtieth article of the constitution, I have ratified it, as by the present I do ratify and declare it accepted, confirmed, and obligatory in all and each of its clauses and stipulations contained in said convention, solemny engaging and pledging for its faithful and exact observance on the part of Ecuador the national faith and honor.

In faith of which I haave caused the present to be prepared, signed with my hand, sealed with the seal of the republic, and countersigned by the secretary of state for foreign relations, at Quito, the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

[L. S.] G. GARCIA MORENO.
FRANCISCO JAVIER LEON.

We John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General of the United States, and Antonio Flores, minister of Ecuador to the United States, certiy that on this date we have proceeded to perform the exchange of ratifications of the postal convention which was concluded between the United States and Ecuador at Washington, this 9th day of May, A. D 1871.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1871.

[L. S.] JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the Tnited States.
[L. S.] ANTONIO FLORES.

A.—Table showing the countries to which and the terms and conditions on which Ecuador may forward letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds through the ordinary mails of the United States.

Countries.	Letters.	Newspaper.	Prints of all other descriptions.				
	For each ½ oz. or under.	For each newspaper not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.	Exceeding 2 oz. but not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.	For every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof.	The United States exchange office to which the correspondence should be sent.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	
Australia, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Austria, via Bremen or Hamburg	*7	5	4	7	10	10	New York.
Austria, via Cologne	*10	6	5	9	12	12	do
Bahamas	3	4	4	6	8	8	do
Belgium	*10	6	10	11	12	12	do
Bermuda	10	4	4	6	8	8	do
Belize, (British Honduras)	12	4	8	9	10	10	do
Brazil	15	5	5	7	10	10	do
British Columbia	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Canada	6	4	6	7	8	8	New York.
China, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Costa Rica	10	4	4	6	8	8	New York.
Cuba	10	4	4	6	8	8	do
Denmark, via Bremen or Hamburg	*10	8	8	11	14	14	do
Denmark, via Cologne	*13	9	9	13	16	16	do
Dominica	10	4	4	6	8	8	do
East Indies, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco
Egypt, via Bremen or Hamburg	*17	11	10	13	16	16	New York.
Egypt, via Cologne	*20	12	11	15	18	18	do
France, via direct steamer	10	4	......	......	8	8	do
Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg	*7	5	4	7	10	10	do
Germany, via Cologne	*10	6	5	9	12	12	do
Gibraltar	16	6	6	11	16	16	do
Great Britain and Ireland	*6	4	4	7	10	10	do
Greece, via Bremen or Hamburg	*15	11	10	13	16	16	do
Greece, via Cologne	*18	12	11	15	18	18	do
Guatemala	10	4	3	5	8	8	do
Hayti	10	4	4	6	8	8	do
Holland	*10	6	10	11	12	12	do
Italy	*10	5	10	11	12	12	do
Japan, via San Francisco	10	4	4	6	8	8	San Francisco.
Malta	16	6	6	11	16	16	New York.
Mexico	10	5	5	7	10	10	do
New Brunswick	6	4	6	7	8	8	do
Newfoundland	10	4	6	7	8	8	do
New Zealand	12	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Nicaragua	10	4	4	6	8	8	New York.
Norway, via Bremen or Hamburg	*12	10	9	12	15	15	do
Norway, via Cologne	*15	11	10	14	17	17	do
Nova Scotia	6	4	6	7	8	8	do
Portugal	16	10	6	11	16	16	do
Prince Edward Island	6	4	6	7	8	8	do
Prussia, via Bremen or Hamburg	*12	7	6	9	12	12	do
Prussia, via Cologne	*15	8	7	11	14	14	do
Salvador	10	4	3	5	8	8	do
Sandwich Islands	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Spain	16 per ⅓ oz.	8	6	11	18	18	New York.
Sweden, via Bremen or Hamburg	*11	10	9	12	15	15	do
Sweden, via Cologne	*14	11	10	14	17	17	do
Switzerland	*10	6	10	11	12	12	do
Turkey, via Bremen or Hamburg	12	9	8	11	14	11	do
Turkey, via Cologne	15	10	9	13	16	16	do
Vancouver Island	6	4	6	7	8	8	San Francisco.
Venezuela	10	5	10	11	12	12	New York.
West Indies, (British and Danish, not hereinbefore named.)	10	4	4	6	8	8	do
West Indies, (not British or Danish)	18	6	......	......	......	......	do

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is not obligatory in the United States, and consequently not in Ecuador. The absence of the asterisk denotes that prepayment is compulsory in the United States, and therefore the rates not marked with an asterisk must always be collected in Ecuador and paid to the United States.

Printed matter sent from the United States to foreign countries must always be prepaid; and the rates expressed in the table include the postage thereon between Panama and the United States.

POSTAL ADMINISTRATION OF ECUADOR. | B. | CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER BILL No.———.

For the mail from ———, *to* ———, *sent the* ——— *of* ———, 187—

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence.		Statement by the dispatching exchange office.			Verification by the receiving exchange office.		
			No. of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.		No. of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
				Dollars.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	....						
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
	Total							

Postmaster of ———.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | C. | CORRESPONDENCE WITH ECUADOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT.

For the mail dispatched from ——— *to* ———; *sent the* ——— *of* ——— 187—; *received the* ——— *of* ———, 187—.

Number of the items.	Nature of the correspondence		Statement by the dispatching exchange office.			Verification by the receiving exchange office.		
			No. of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.		No. of single rates.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
				Dolls.	Cents.		Dollars.	Cents.
1	Prepaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
2	Unpaid letters from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	....						
3	Prepaid newspapers and prints from Ecuador for foreign countries in transit through the United States.	Amount of the United States and foreign postage to account for to the United States.						
	Total							

Postmaster of ———,

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. | D. | CORRESPONDENCE WITH ECUADOR.

Quarterly account of the correspondence forwarded from Ecuador to the United States for transmission in the United States mails to countries beyond, during the quarter ended ——, 187—.

SUMS WHICH ECUADOR MUST ACCOUNT FOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Date of the dispatch of the mails.	Number of the letter-bills.	Amount of the postages due the United States.	
		Dollars.	Cents.
187—.	187—.		
	Total		

Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department of the United States of America, ———, 187—.

Auditor.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 99.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy three.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the serviee of the post office department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of said Department, in conformity to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, as follows:

For inland transportation, thirteen million twenty four thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For pay of mail messengers, six hundred and three thousand six hundred and seventy four dollars.

For pay of route agents, nine hundred and thirty eight thousand and five dollars.

For pay of mail route messengers, seventy thousand eight hundred and forty one dollars.

For pay of local agents, fifty eight thousand four hundred and eighty six dollars.

For pay of railway post office clerks, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of baggagemasters in charge of through mails, six thousand two hundred dollars.

For foreign mail transportaion, three hundred thousand dollars.

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to postmasters, five million five hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerks for post offices, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of letter carriers, one million four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For wrapping paper, thirty thousand dollars.

For twine, thirty eight thousand dollars.

For letter balances, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to blank agents and assistants, ten thousand dollars.

For office furniture, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For construction of coal vaults, six thousand four hundred and twenty two dollars and thirty five cents.

For altering windows to doors in court yard, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For altering sky lights and ventilation, one thousand two hundred and seventy five dollars.

For doors on book cases, and other repairs thereon, in library and dead letter office, three thousand one hundred and eighty seven dollars and eighty cents.

For advertising, seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of this sum shall be paid to any newspaper published in the District of Columbia for advertising any other mail routes than those in Virginia and Maryland.

For manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, four hundred and fifty three thousand dollars: Provided, That no envelope, as furnished by the government, shall contain any lithographing or engraving, and no printing except a printed request to return the latter to the writer.

For pay of distributing agent and assistants, and incidental expenses of agency, seven thousand dollars.

For mail depredations and special agents, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For ten additional special agents, at rates of compensation now provided by law, twenty six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For chief of division for the office of mail depredations, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For mail bags and mail bag catchers, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

For mail locks and keys, forty thousand dollars.

For post marking and cancelling stamps for offices, twelve thousand dollars.

For preparing and publishing post route maps, twenty two thousand dollars.

For balances due foreign countries, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For rent of post offices, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel for post offices, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For lights for post offices, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For stationery and miscellaneous items for post office, forty thousand dollars.

For registered package envelopes, forty two thousand dollars.

For official envelopes for the use of postmasters, forty nine thousand dollars.

For envelopes for return of dead letters to the writers, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For fees to United States attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and counsel necessarily employed by special agents of the Post Office Department, subject to the approval of the Attorney General, ten thousand dollars.

For engraving, printing, and binding drafts and warrants, three thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay Augustine Bacon, of Georgia, for services as post route agent, four hundred and thirty seven dollars and sixty nine cents.

The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster shall be binding upon her and her sureties, and she shall be liable for misconduct in office as if she were sole.

SEC. 2. That the postmaster of every city where branch post offices or stations are established and in operation, subject to the supervision, is hereby authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster General, to issue, or to cause to be issued, by any of his assistants or clerks in charge of branch post offices or stations, postal money orders payable at any other money order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and that the postmaster, and his surities, shall in every case be held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations from the issue of money orders under the provisions of this act and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be plaeed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money order business. And all the provisions of law now in force respecting the issue and the payment of money orders, and the disposal of money order funds, in the custody of postmasters, shall apply to all money orders issued under the authority given by this act, and to all moneys received from the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

For steamship service between San Francisco. Japan and China, five hundred thousand dollars. And the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy three, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on tne said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: Provided, That all steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than four thousand tons register each, and shall be built of iron. and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction. and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General whether this condition has been complied with: Provided, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty four. And the government of the United States shall have the right in case of war to take for the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: Provided, The priee paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for.

For steamship service between the United States and Brazil, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, seventy five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That if the revenues of the Postoffice Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this act, then the sum of five million seven hundred thousand nine hundred thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be. and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the revenue of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy three. And section twelve of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty seven, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes, and for other purposes;" and section eight of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," so far as said sections provide for specific permanent apppropriations for carrying free matter in the mails for the several Departments and for members of Congress, be, and the same are hereby, repealed. And hereafter payment for carrying such free matter shall be made out of the annual appropriations.

SEC. 5. That it shall not be lawful for any person who shall hereafter be appointed an officer, clerk, or emp'oyce in any of the Executive Departments to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in said departments while he was said officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within two years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee.

SEC. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to semi monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or shall be performed in the said company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said company of its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steamships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and no longer: Provided, That said requirement shall in respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 98.]

AN ACT to further the administration of justice.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in any suit or proceeding in a circuit court of the United States, being held by a justice of the Supreme Court and the circuit judge or a district judge, or by the circuit judge and a district judge, there shall occur any difference of opinion between the judges as to any matter or thing to be decided, ruled, or ordered by the court, the opinon of the presiding justice or the presiding judge shall prevail, and be considered the opinion of the court for the time being; but when a final judgment, decree, or order in such suit or proceeding shall be entered, if said judges shall certify, as it shall be their duty to do if such be the fact, that they differed in opinion as to any question which, under the act of Congress of April twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and two, might have been reviewed by the Supreme Court on certificate of difference of opinion, then either party may remove said final judgement, decree, or order to the Supreme Court, on writ of error or appeal, according to the nature of the case, and subject to the provisions of law applicable to other writs of error or appeals in regard to bail and supersedeas.

SEC. 2. That no judgment, decree, or order of a circuit or district court of the United States, in any civil action at law or in equity, rendered after this act shall take effect, shall be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, on writ of error or appeal, unless the writ of error be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within two years after the entry of such judgment, decree, or order; and no judgment, decree, or order of a district court, rendered after this act shall take effect shall be reviewed by a circut court of the United States upon like process or appeal, unless the process be sued out, or the appeal be taken, within one year after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order sought to be reviewed. Provided, That where a party entitled to prosecute a writ of error or to take an appeal is an infant, or non compos mentis, or imprisoned, such writ of error may be prosecuted, or such appeal may be taken, within the periods above designated after the entry of the judgment, decree, or order, exclusive of the term of such disability. The appellate court may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment, decree, or order brought before it for review, or may direct such judgment, decree, or order to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had by the inferior court as the justice of the ease may require.

SEC. 3. That the Supreme Court may at any time in its discretion, and upon such terms as it may deem just, and where the defect has not injured and the amendment will not perjudice the defendant in error, allow an amendment of a writ of error, when there is a mistake in the test of the writ, or a seal to the writ is wanting, or when the writ is made returnable on a day other than the day of the commencement of the term next ensuing the issue of the writ, or when the statement of the title of the action or parties thereto in the writ is defective, if the defect can be remedied by reference to the accompanying record, and in all other particulars of form where the defect has not prejudiced, and the amendment will not injure, the defendant in error; and the circuit and district courts of the United States shall possess the like power of amendment of all process returnable to or before them.

SEC. 4. That a bill of exceptions hereafter allowed in any cause shall be deemed sufficienty authenticated if signed by the judge of the court in which the cause was tried, or by the presiding judge thereof, if more than one judge sat on the trial of the cause, without any seal of court or judge being annexed thereto; and all process issued from the courts of the United States shall bear test from the day of such issue.

SEC. 5. That the practice, pleadings, and forms and modes of proceeding in other than equity and admiralty causes in the circuit and district courts of the United States shall conform, as near as may be, to the prartice, pleading, and forms and modes of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State within which such circuit or district courts are held, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall alter the rules of evidence under the laws of the United States, and as practiced in the courts thereof.

SEC. 6. That in common-law causes in the circuit court and district courts of the United States the plaintiff shall be entitled to similar remedies, by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, which are now provided for by the laws of the State in which such court is held, applicable to the courts of such State; and such circuit or district courts may, from time to time, by general rules, adopt such State laws as may be in force in the State in relation to attachments and other process; and the party recovering judgement in such cause shall be entitled to similar remedies upon the same, by execution or otherwise, to reach the property of the judgment debtor, as are now provided by the laws of the State within which said circuit or district courts shall be held in like causes, or which shall be adopted by rules as aforesaid: Provided, That the similar preliminary affidavits or proofs, and similar security as required by such laws, shall be first furnished by the party seeking such attachment or other remedy.

SEC. 7. That whenever notice is given of a motion for an injunction out of a circuit or district court of the United States, the court or judge thereof may, if there appear to be in danger of irreparable, injury from delay, grant an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined until the decision upon the motion. Such order may be granted with or without security, in the discretion of the court or judge: Provided, That no justice of the Supreme Court shall hear or allow any application for an injunction or restraining order, except within the circuit to which he is allotted, or in such causes at such place outside of the circuit as the parties may in writing stipulate, except in causes where such application cannot be heard by the circuit judge of the circuit, or the district judge of the district.

SEC. 8. That no indictment found and presented by a grand jury in any district or circuit or other court of the United States shall be deemed insufficient, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon be affected by rea on of any defect or imperfectoin in matter of form only, which shall not tend to the prejudice of the defendant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal causes the defendant may be found guilty of any offense the commission of which is necessarily included in that with which he is charged in the indictment, or may be found guilty of an attempt to commit the offense so charged: Provided, That such attempt be itself a separate offense.

SEC. 10. That on an indictment against several, if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict as to all they may render a verdict as to those in regard to whom they do agree, on which a judgment shall be entered accordingly; and the cause as to the other defendants may be tried by another jury.

SEC. 11. That any party or person desiring to have any judgment, decree, or order of any district or circuit court reviewed on writ of error or appeal and to stay proceedings thereon during the pendency of such writ of error or appeal, may give the security required by law therefor within sixty days after the rendition of such judgment, decree, or order, or afterward with the permission of a justice or judge of the said appellate court.

SEC. 12. That in alll criminal or penal causes in which judgment or sentence has been or shall be rendered, imposing the payment of a fine or penalty, whether alone or with any other kind of punishment. the said judgment, so far as the fine or penalty is concerned, may be enforced by execution against the property of the defendant in like manner as judgments in civil cases are enforced: Provided, That where the judgment directs that the defendant shall be imprisoned until the fine or penalty imposed is paid, the issue of execution on judgment shall not operate to discharge the defendant from imprisonment until the amount of the judgment is collected or otherwise paid.

SEC. 13. That when in any suit in equity, commenced in any court of the United States, to enforce any legal or equitable lien or claim against real or personal property within the district where such suit is brought, one or more of the defendants therein shall not be an inhabitant of or found within the said district, or shall not voluntarily appear thereto, it shall be lawful for the court to make an order directing such absent defendant to appear, plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill at a certain day therein to be designated, which order shall be served on such absent defendant, if practicable, wherever found, or where such personal service is not practicable, such order shall be published in such mnaner as the court shall direct; and in case such absent defendant shall not appear, plead, answer, or demur within the time so limited, or within some further time, to be allowed by the court in its discretion, and upon proof of the service or publication of said order, and of the performance of the directions contained in the same, it shall be lawful for the court to entertain jurisdiction, and proceed to the hearing and adjudication of such suit in the same manner as if such absent defendant had been served with process within the said district, but said adjudication shall as regards such absent defendant without appearance, affect his property within such district only.

SEC. 14. That when a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to be imprisoned and pay a fine, or fine and cost, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non payment of such fine, or fine and cost, such convict may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter; and if on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and that he has not any property exceeding twenty dollars in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil precept for debt by the law of (state where oath is administered;) and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God." And thereupon such convict shall be discharged, the commissioner giving to the jailor or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

SEC. 15. That if at any time after such discharge of such convict it shall be made to appear that in taking the aforesaid oath he swore falsely, he may be indicted, convicted, and punished for perjury, and be liable to the penalties prescribed in section thirteen of an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty five.

SEC. 16. That the fees of the commissioner for the examination and certificate provided for in this act shall be five dollars per day for every day that he shall be engaged in such examination.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 103.]

AN ACT to establish a western judicial district of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That that portion of the State of North Carolina comprising the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Stanly, Montgomery, Richmond, Davis, Davidson, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Union, Anson, Caswell, Person, Alamanee, Orange, Chatham, Moore, Clay, Cherokee, Swain, Macon, Jackson, Graham, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, Mitchell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell, Yadkin, and Rowan, and all territory embraced therein which may hereafter be erected into new counties, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district to be called the western district of North Carolina; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held in the towns of Statesvllle, Asheville, and Greensborro', within said district.

SEC. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of North Carolina shall be held at the following times and places in each year, to wit: At Greensboro's beginning on the first Monday in April and in October; at Statesville, beginning on the third Monday in April and in October; at Asheville, beginning on the first Monday in May and in November.

SEC. 3. That the district of North Carolina shall hereafter consist of the counties not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of North Carolina, and the terms of the circuit and district courts therein shall be held at the times and places heretofore appointed and enacted.

SEC. 4. That the said circuit and district courts for either of said districts may, in their discretion, order special terms thereof for the trial of criminal and civil issues at such times and places as the court may designate in said districts, and order a grand and a petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record thirty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts, respectively, at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at the regular terms appointed by law: Provided, however, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

SEC. 5. That all suits and other proceedings of whatever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, except as hereinafter provided, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed; and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said courts in said eastern district, and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of North Carolina shall return the records and files of the said circuit and district courts at the places heretofore appointed, and to do and perform all the duties appertaining to their their said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to, or proceedings noticed for, any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 6. That upon application of any party to any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, now pending in the present circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district of North Carolina if this act had been in force at the time of its commencement, such suit or other proceedings shall be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district, and thereupon the clerk shall transmit the original papers, and copies of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which said suit, or proceedings shall be removed for trial or such other proceedings therein as if the said suit or proceedings had originally been commenced therein; the district attorney of said western district to designate the court to which all suits and proceedings, and indictments and criminal proceedings, wherein the United States is plaintiff; shall be removed, and the plaintiff, or his attorney, in all other suits to designate the court to which they shall be transferred; but no suit, indictment, or criminal proceeding, where bail is required of a defendant, shall be transferred; until proper bail is given for him to appear accordingly: Provided, that all suits and other proceedings, both criminal and civil, pending at the late term of the United States district court for the Cape Fear district, held at Marien, beginning on the third Monday of August, eighteen hundred and seventy one, and not then finally disposed of, shall, with the original papers therein, be transferred to a special term of the district court for said western district, to be held at Ashsville, North Carolina, beginning on the third Monday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be then and there tried, or such other proceedings had therein as may be meet and proper, according to the practice of the court, and all such suits and proceedings as shall not then be finally disposed of shall be continued on the docket of said court, at Asheville, to the next term thereof, and in the meantime all necessary and proper process shall issue from said last named court and be returnable thereto, and such proceedings had begun in said court, and the clerk of said court at Asheville shall act as clerk of said special court at Asheville.

SEC. 7. That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree rendered by the circuit or district court of the United States for the present district of North Carolina prior to this act taking effect; and final process on any judgment or decree entered in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of North Carolina, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts, respectively, in any cause or proceedings now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and be returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of North Carolina, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district, in any part of the State of North Carolina.

SEC. 8. That there shall be appointed a district judge for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a district attorney of the United States for the said western district of North Carolina, who shall receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties, as are fixed and enjoined by law.

SEC. 9. That the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district of North Carolina, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, and one shall reside and keep his office at Asheville, and the third of whom shall reside and keep his office at Greensboro', who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them now fixed by law.

SEC. 10. That either of the clerks of the district and circuit courts for said western district of North Carolina is hereby authorized, under the direction of the district judge of said western district, to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States, remaining in the office of the clerks of said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district, and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks in said eastern district, and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to, to be true and correct, by the clerks making the same, and the same, when so made and certified, shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 121.]

AN ACT to amend an act relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington. and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: Provided, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement: And provided also, That the time which the home tead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, or if discharged on account of wounds received, or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: Provided, however, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be

(Concluded on fourth page.)

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13, 1872.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Terrific Conflagration.

BOSTON IN ASHES.

$200,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOUSELESS.

Immense Destruction of Human Life.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle one of the most terrible conflagrations ever witnessed on this continent, resulting in the almost total destruction of the city of Boston.

The fire originated about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening last, in the business centre of the city, and in a short time become unmanageable owing to a heavy gale of wind, and from this time till late on Sunday afternoon the flames seem to have raged unchecked, all efforts of the firemen, engines, and other apparatus being powerless to arrest the fury of the destructive element.

A mile square, of the best portion of the city, including the water front, with its lumber yards, sheds, warehouses, vessels, and all other inflamable substances, has been entirely consumed. The principal business streets are in ashes. Stores, banks, warehouses, insurance offices, theatreas, churches, halls, and dwelling houses, melted away before the breath of the destroying flames.

Thousands of people are rendered houseless and homeless, and the destruction of property is estimated at $200,000,000.

The loss of life has been immense, and the amount of suffering which must ensue from this unparalleled calamity is incalculable. The horrors of Chicago have been more than repeated, and the situation of the unfortunates who in a few brief hours have been deprived of their all, will appeal most strongly to the moral and religious sense of the public.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

That President Grant would be triumphantly elected no man of any political sagacity ever doubted, but the astounding majorities he has received in all the States he has carried, and the large vote he received in the few States carried by Mr. Greeley, have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

It has been clearly demonstrated that many of the Southern States prefer the "reconciliation" of the present administration to the dangerous experiment of trying an impracticable man.

No longer will a President be chosen by any particular section, but the people North, South, East and West will vote for the man who will best subserve the interests of the nation.

Look at the change in four years. Delaware in 1868 voted for Seymour, this year she casts her vote for Grant. Kentucky, that gave Seymour over seventy-six thousand majority, only gives Greeley about four thousand majority. Maryland gave Seymour over thirty-two thousand majority, now Greeley has ten thousand majority, and outside of the city of Baltimore she gives Grant two thousand majority. It is true that Grant carried Missouri four years ago and loses her now, but this loss is made up by the gain of New Jersey which gives nearly twenty thousand majority, having given Seymour nearly three thousand majority. That Liberal Republicanism was never anything but a myth and farce is shown by the result in New York. In 1868 Seymour carried the State by precisely ten thousand majority, now she gives Grant over fifty thousand majority. Oregon too is a gain for Grant and gives one thousand majority. Our own glorious old Keystone State, the banner State of Republicanism, increases her majority from twenty-eight thousand in 1868 to over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND majority now. Tennessee has been lost by a few thousand votes which is owing to the reign of terror inaugurated by the KuKlux marauders. Thus the eletion has gone as nearly as can be approximated, all the other States that voted for Grant in 1868 give increased majorities.

This election is not only a lesson to the Union but one that has been taught to the nations of the earth. Principles must and will triumph over the disappointed ambitions of bad men. The Republican party will go on with her glorious mission, which is not finished as our blatant enemy would try to have the world believe.

Subjoined is a table of the majorities and electoral vote as far as can be given until we furnish the official vote. Thus far the estimates give President Grant a majority of 701,800 of the popular vote—the largest majority any candidate ever received.

STATES.	Grant.	Greely	Electoral Vote	Electoral Vote
Alabama	16000		10	
Arkansas	5000		6	
California	5000		6	
Connecticut	6000		6	
Delaware	600		3	
Florida	2000		4	
Georgia		20000		11
Illinois	35000		21	
Indiana	25000		15	
Iowa	50000		11	
Kansas	25000		5	
Kentucky		4000		12
Louisiana	20000		8	
Maine	30000		7	
Maryland		10000		8
Massachusetts	75000		13	
Michigan	43000		11	
Minnesota	20000		5	
Mississippi	40000		8	
Missouri*				
Nebraska	10000		3	
Nevada	1200		3	
New Hampshire	6000		5	
New Jersey	12000		9	
New York	50000		35	
North Carolina	15000		10	
Ohio	40000		22	
Oregon	1000		3	
Pennsylvania	125000		29	
Rhode Island	8000		4	
South Carolina	25000		7	
Tennessee		5000		12
Texas				
Vermont	32000		5	
Virginia			11	
West Virginia	3000		5	
Wisconsin	15000		10	
Total	741700	39900	300	43
Grant's Majority				701,800

* Doubtful.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW SHENANDOAH, Oct. 31, '72.

We left Buda at 3 o'clock P. M. on the C. B. & Q. Railroad for Shenandoah, on Monday last. The weather was mild and beautiful. We were exceedingly fortunate in this respect up to Tuesday morning. The farmers were busy, all along our route, "picking corn." The crop is much heavier than usual. At Buda it was worth from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel. Pork, into which it is mostly fed, was selling at $3.25 per hundred live weight.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad passes through many thriving towns—small manufacturing centres—between Buda and Burlington. I noticed a great improvement in this respect between the time of my former visit and the present. Almost every village has established a large manufactory of some kind. Mostly for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. If Illinois keeps on, at this rate, she will soon be as strong an advocate for high protective duties as Pennsylvania.

At Galesburg, a large and thriving town, we left the main line of the C. B. & Q. road for Burlington. Before leaving this latter important link in the connections of the Great Pennsylvania Railroad, via Chicago with the Union Pacific, I desire to say that its management and equipment are worthy of the highest commendation. The road is well ballasted with gravel and the cars are all that could be desired. But we were very much annoyed by the conduct of this road towards parties bearing the "passes" of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. An order had been issued directing the conductors of the C., B. & Q. to grant no stop off tickets to persons having these passes, and consequently we were obliged to pay fare from the first stopping place to the end of the road. Mr. A. E. Zauzalin, the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of the B. & M. R. Railroad, upon being informed of the fact, offered to refund the money at once. I would suggest to any of my editorial brethren, traveling on similar "passes," to keep a sharp look out for the C., B. & Q. I am astonished that a railroad, otherwise so well conducted, should be guilty of such littleness towards those who have sent thousands of passengers over their road in the last two years. The idea of stop off tickets appears to be a westernism. On the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they do more business in a day than this road does in a week, the conductor simply marks, with a pencil, upon the back of the ticket, the number of the station above his name, at which the bearer desires to stop off, and this answers every purpose.

At Burlington, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, we crossed the Father of Waters on a magnificent iron bridge built for the various railroads centering here and leading directly to Omaha. We would have enjoyed it much more if it had been a couple of hours earlier in the day. It did not strike me to be the stupendous undertaking which I had been led to believe that it was. Here the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which has been so extensively advertised in the east as the "Burlington route," commences. It strikes boldly across the southern tier of counties of Iowa almost in a direct line, connecting with the Union Pacific at several points west of the Missouri river. Railroad men stated to me, at several points, that the C., B. & Q. and B. & M. R. roads were to be consolidated about the 24th of December next. Western men complain very much of the C., B. & Q., and they are much concerned in regard to a road they assert the Pennsylvania Railroad contemplates building from Keokuk parallel with the B. & M. R. road to Lincoln. They allege that they are altogether at the mercy of the Chicago people, as matters now stand, who discriminate against them in every way. At present they cannot get anything to market without paying very unreasonable freight and taking just what Chicago is willing to pay, and combinations are constantly being formed to drive down prices which are never right. They believe that if the Pennsylvania railroad were to build the railroad in question that great stock-yards and graineries would be erected at Keokuk, or some other point on the Mississippi river, and they would be entirely relieved from the Chicago imposition. This they claim is absolutely necessary to maintain the farming interests of the great West. The building of this road, to operate with the great Pan Handle route, would make one of the most magnificent lines of railroad on the continent. The only depression south of a direct line would be at Keokuk, where it would fall down not exceeding twenty-five miles.

From Burlington to Red Oak, where I took the branch for Shenandoah, we saw very little of the country. A heavy rain came up during the night, and when morning came the face of the country was extremely dreary. There were very few habitations visible until we reached Red Oak, which contains several hundred persons. The place has been built up within the last two or three years. The branch to Shenandoah, which is a cut-off between the B. & M. R. road and the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, runs through a wild region of rolling prairie until within a few miles of Shenandoah, when it opens up and presents a much better appearance. The country at this point is composed of the best of prairie soil and produces very prolifically. Corn, oats, wheat and rye are the principal products. But other grains and vegetables are raised in large quantities. Mr. David Hale informed me that he and Mr. E. L. Arthurs had raised over 4000 bushels of onions off of ten acres of prairie this year, and that they realized sixty-one cents a bushel for them in the St. Louis market. He also informed me that last year they shelled and shipped 75,000 bushels of corn. This from a community not over six years old is doing remarkably well. The village of Shenandoah is not over two years old yet, and puts on airs that would do credit to eastern towns of half a century's standing. A great amount of stock is shipped from this point consisting principally of hogs and cattle.

At Shenandoah we expected to meet our friends, who had been previously written to, but owing to the severe storm they could not get in. In the afternoon the rain slacked up and we procured a conveyance and started out six miles across the prairie. The storm, which we thought was over, commenced more violent than before. We had nothing but an open wagon and a single umbrella. It took three of us to hold the umbrella and then it wasn't very well done. Imagine our better half out in an open wagon, on the open prairie, several miles from anywhere, bare headed and her hair streaming in the wind, and you have some idea of the big Indian cut. It was all necessary, however, to give us an idea of this great country.

About the time we reached the residence of our friends the rain was over. We have been stopping for several days with George H. Chase, Esq., and his estimable wife, formerly of Buda, Illinois. Mr. Chase is an extensive farmer and stock raiser. He has some as fine short horned stock as I have ever seen in the east. He has only resided here two years and in that short space of time he has opened a splendid plantation. The land in his neighborhood is rolling and presents, even at this season of year, a very flattering appearance.

J. R. D.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Truth Again Triumphant—The Victory and its Results—Reception of the News at the White House—Cabinet Changes—Forty-third Congress—The Opposition—The Horse Malady.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, '72.

THE VICTORY AND ITS RESULTS.

Grant's glorious victory carries with it no surprise either to his supporters or to the opposition. There was ten-fold more excitement in Washington over the achievements in Pennsylvania, as developed in the October election, than there was over the election of the President and Vice President of the United States on the 5th of November. The result of the former decided the latter. The astounding increase in the Republican vote, as it was announced by telegrams from all quarters during the evening of the election, was the general theme of remark and the cause of no small amount of jubilation. At the newspaper offices, the White House, and on Newspaper Row crowds were congregated during the entire evening, examining the telegrams and congratulating each other on the triumphant endorsement of the President and his administration.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The *Daily Republican* displayed commendable enterprise on the evening of the election in affording the public the earliest intelligence. The proprietor of that paper is one of the most successful business men in Washington. He has built up the *Republican* and placed it in the foremost ranks of the city newspaper press. He has erected a magnificent five story stone building upon the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, for his newspaper establishment. From the front of the second story of the building a large transparency was erected on the evening of the election. Upon this, by the aid of the proper apparatus, the telegrams were presented in large letters, as fast as they were received. They could be read anywhere upon the street within a distance of five hundred feet from the building. Thousands congregated in front of the building during the evening and up to 12 o'clock at night, reading the telegrams and listening to the music from Donch's excellent band, engaged for the occasion. The building is nearly completed and when occupied the *Republican* will be issued from one of the finest newspaper buildings upon the continent.

THE ELECTION NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A number of General Grant's most intimate friends called and congratulated him during the evening. Telegrams were sent in until quite late, in rapid succession, and were opened and read by Gen. Dent or the President himself, to those present. The President was the most self-composed man in the room. In the course of his remarks in response to the congratulations of those present, he said that he was thankful for the emphatic endorsement of his past services by the people, as indicated by the election returns; and if spared to fill his second term, it would be the pride of his life to make it more worthy of public favor than the first. Both he and his Cabinet would have the experience of the past to guide them in the future, and it would be his study, and he believed it would be theirs also to do all that could possibly be accomplished to advance the interest of the nation at home and abroad, and give to the people the largest amount of political liberty and material prosperity consistent with the Constitution and the laws of Congress.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

At the end of the present Presidential term in March, Secretary Fish, in accordance with a long cherished desire, will retire from the Cabinet.

It is not known yet what other Cabinet changes, if any, may be made. The commissions of all the members of the Cabinet will expire on the 4th of March, but it is more than probable that they will nearly all be renewed, unless at their own request some of the members may retire. Mr. Boutwell cannot well be spared. He has been eminently successful and the country cannot well dispense with his valuable experience. Hon. W. W. Belknap of the War, and Secretary Robeson of the Navy departments are efficient and popular, and have the confidence of the President to the fullest extent. And as much may be said of the heads of each of the other departments of the Government. The changes will be few.

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The large accession of Republican members elected to the 43d Congress will give the party a two-thirds vote. The Democrats retain scarcely one-third of the seats; the so-called "Liberals" have been pretty thoroughly weeded out, while the Republicans have increased their numbers and strengthened their ranks, and will present a solid front in advancing important improvements and the general progress of the nation.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is too early to form any idea of the future action of the opposition. The Democrats as a party organization have gone down. But those who composed it during its last days of decay and final dissolution still live. A reorganization will be effected; many of the old issues will be discarded; others will be retained, and new ones adopted. One of its most prominent modes of attack will be against the Republican policy of Protection, and the indications now are, by the tone of the Democratic press, that this will be made the leading issue in the next Presidential campaign. It may be too soon to judge correctly, but Democratic editorials, since the 5th of November, indicate clearly this line of policy. Our friends will do well to prepare themselves to meet the issue. The people are less informed upon the comparative merits and demerits of Protection and Free Trade, than they are upon our national finances or any other important question of political economy; and the sooner these subjects are brought squarely out and placed in their proper lights before the people, the safer will it be for the advocates of Protection and the people's interests. In a full and fair investigation the advocates of Protection have nothing to fear. But the people want information, and for the interests of the party they must have it. If not, the Free Traders will fill the country with their pernicious dogmas, which, if once accepted, will be difficult to eradicate from the public mind. Prevention is safer and surer than a cure, and the opposition cannot be too soon met in this their proposed mode of attack.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The epizootic wave is rolling across the country. In passing over Washington it has prostrated ninety per cent. of our 8,000 horses. So far not over two per cent. of those attacked have died. The best remedy tried here seems to be to keep the body, and especially the head of the animal warm with blankets and flannel. All the horse cars have ceased to run on their respective routes. Lumber, baggage and merchandise wagons, laden, are drawn by men. Oxen are used to a limited extent, but they ar difficult to obtain. Mules to a limited extent are also affected in Washington; and an impression prevails among medical men, that the human species may soon become victims of the malady. Indeed, what appear to be well authenticated cases are already reported, here and in Baltimore and elsewhere.

N. H. P.

Letter from Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 5, 1872.

DEAR JOURNAL:—I am again in the Southern Metropolis, taking items of passing events, the most important of which at present is the election which has just passed in this city. The returns, so far as heard from, show a majority for Horace Greeley of nearly 12,000 in this city, including Algiers, but telegrams from the country give great encouragement to the Republicans, and it is thought that Grant and Kellogg will be elected by a handsome majority. The city was remarkably quiet yesterday, and no trouble of any kind took place except at one of the polls, where a slight row occurred, resulting in the death of a policeman and one citizen.

It was generally supposed that the Presidential election would not come off until to-day, and many of the people were greatly surprised on Saturday last to read Gov. Warmoth's proclamation directing that both elections should be held on Monday, the 4th inst., and now since the election is over the people of the South will have time to attend to other affairs of more substantial and greater benefit to them, and even some of the rural papers, and those in the interest of home and agricultural affairs, are advocating the idea that the South has advantages over the North for "rural homes." This is the same old foolish suggestion about "one Southern man being able to whip five Yankees."—The South possesses no advantages over the North in one way that are not overcome in some other. The shade of the live oak and magnolia is grateful to those whom nine months of warm weather enervate as the long summers enervate the Southern people. So the advantages they boast of are not as great as they represent them to be, and it does not prove any thing in their favor if they establish the fact that nature has done more for the people of the South than they have done for themselves. The fact of the matter is there are one hundred beautiful homes in the North to one in the South, and the Northern people seem to be constantly adding attraction to the places that already appear as beautiful as a garden. This being so, according to their own acknowledgement, proves that in spite of all that nature has done for them, the northern people have beaten them and they have not achieved the very exalted conclusion they are anxious to impress upon the minds of foreigners, who they seek to entice to settle among them.

They should seek comparisons, if they must air their intolerance, that are not so plainly out of proportion. Perhaps if they, in their circulars and publications intended for circulation in foreign countries, would tell them that notwithstanding nature has blessed them with many bounties, and they have remained in such a state of ignorance and indolence as not to take advantage of these advantages they would come nearer the truth. They have at present emigrant agents in Ireland, England, Scotland, Holland, France, and in fact every European country, and have established a weekly line of ocean steamers between this port and Hamburg, touching at Havre, Glasgow and other ports, intended as a special inducement for emigrants from those countries to come to the swamps of Louisina.

CROCIUS.

PENNSYLVANIA TREASURES.

Gold and Silver Found in Paying Quantities in Luzerne County.

The Plymouth *Star* gives the following facts; The report that silver had been discovered in Union township, between Hunlock's creek and Shickshinny and in quantity to pay for mining, was received with ridicule by many, as it has been generally supposed that where coal abounds no other mineral is found. These doubting ones begin to rub their eyes now when the ore is produced in quantity sufficient to satisfy any one that it is really obtained in the spot indicated, and when they find that the officers of the United States Mint at Philadelphia have pronounced the mineral to be silver. To satisfy the skeptical, a ton of the quartz was sent to the mint and reduced, and we have seen the letter from Mr. Brooks, the reducer and refiner, in which he says that a ton of quartz yields $1,441.98 cents worth of silver and gold (the gold, of course, forming a small proportion of the value. Now that it is known that the gentlemen concerned in the exploration have discovered the precious metal beyond the shadow of a doubt, a company is to be formed, and machinery for crushing and refining the ore will be placed in position at no distant day. The gentlemen concerned in the enterprise are men of standing in the community, whose character assures the public that there is no deception or fraud about the matter.

DEATH OF MAJ. GENERAL MEADE.

The Hero of Gettysburg.

The nation is called to mourn the death of one of our most distinguished soldiers, who died in Philadelphia, at 6.30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, of pneumonia. A braver man and more loyal citizen America never possessed, and when the death of Gen. George Gordon Meade is announced throughout the length and breadth of the land, it will send grief to every true heart, and elicit tears from every manly eye.

George Gordon Meade, a major-general in the United States army, was born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815, graduated at West point, July 1, 1835; entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the Third artillery; served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1835 6; resigned his commission in October, 1838, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842 and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of major in June, 1862, and that of brigadier geeral of volunteers in August, 1862. General Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26, of Gaines's Mill, June 27, a few days after which he was wounded, but not seriously; of Antietam, Septemer 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and of Fredericksburg, in December 1862, when the Union forces, under General Burnsides, were defeated, with much slaughter. Two days after this disastrous repulse, he superseded General Butterfield in the command of the Fifth army corps; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863; and on July 1-3, 1863, fought the battle of Gettysburg, for which, on January 28, 1866, he received the thanks of Congress. On July 3, 1863, he was raised to the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army. He took part in the engagement at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, and the many less important conflicts of the same year, including the operations at Mine Run, November 26 to December 3. During the Richmond campaign, as commander of the army of the Potomac, he signally distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, May, 5-6; Spottsylvania, May 8-20; North Anna, May 23-26; Cold Harbor, May 31, and June 1; and the assaults on Petersburg, June 16-18. On August 18, 1864, he was made Major-General in the regular army, and in July of the following year, was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and in 1866 to that of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Gen. Meade has been a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since 1863, and of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science since 1865. The degree LL. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College, Mass.' in 1855.

Railroad Horrors.

The Scenes Near Scranton, Pa.—Car Precipated Over an Embankment One Hundred and Ninety Feet—Another Completely Wrecked—Eight Persons Instantly Killed—Thirty-four Wounded, Six Fatally.

SCRANTON, PA, November 7.—This evening, about five o'clock, as a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was nearing Hampton crossing, about two miles from here, a frightful accident occurred. The train was backing down toward this city, and had on board about thirty-five laborers, most of whom were in the caboose at the end of the train. When near New Hampton crossing the caboose struck a large boulder, which had fallen upon the track. The engine being at the end of the train, the engineer could not see the trouble, and pushed the caboose over an embankment, and it fell a distance of one hundred and ninety feet into the creek at its foot. John Clark, John McNally, Michal Kelley, James Hughes, John Hughes, James Garraghan and Thos. Philbin were instantly killed, and sixteen others severely injured, four of whom will probably die.

SCRANTON, PA., November 7.— An accident occurred this evening at 6:30 on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rairoad, just below this city. The Scranton and Wilkesbarre accommodation taain left this city fifteen minutes late. When it reached a point about half a mile below the depot a rail broke and threw the hind car from the track. It was dragged about two hundred yards, when it went over an embankment and struck the abutment of a culvert, wrecking the car. Mrs. Evans, of Springbrook, was instantly killed, and Semes Reiley, Plymouth, so badly injured that he cannot recover. Miss Griffith, of Miners, is beleived to be fatally injured, and twenty-seven others more or less hurt, but only a few seriously.

A Card from Horace Greeley.

The undersigned resumes the Editorship of *The Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth, it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one.

If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American People on the broad platform of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance.—The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them, for the present, he remits it.

Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of Science, Industry, and the Useful Arts, than a partisan journal can do; and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as, when Human Freedom was imperiled, it was in the arena of political partisanship.

HORACE GREELEY.

During the year 1870 and 1871, according to the returns of the commercial agencies, the number of failures in the United States represented the enormous sum of $1[illegible]0,000,000. Our foreign commerce for the past year amounted to $1,100,000,000. Nineteen years before it was only $422,000,000, and ten years later but $762,000,000. The present year it will be very much larger than the last.

The other evening, during the playing of "Yankee Doodle," an American rose in his seat in the Champs Elysees, and roared out an accompaniment. The musical critic says it sounded very much like the agony cry of a tom-cat held up by the tail, or a dog howling after kicking. On the termination of his little *bark*arole, or else his cat scream, he sank into his seat overcome, exclaiming, "Hurrah for the United States!"

News Items.

London is brilliant with patent gas.

The Mikado has had his photograph taken.

Victor Emanuel is buying horses in England.

The tunnel under the Detroit river has been advanced about fifteen hundred feet.

A Million cans of green corn are being shipped from one factory in Bridgeton Me.

Utah would afford territory to make over a dozen States as large as the State of New Hampshire.

There are in Belgium two hundred and five newspapers, and in Holland one hundred and thirty.

Within a year the consumption of opium in this country has increased about 1,000,000, ounces per month.

A Glasgow firm of iron shipbuilders have just taken a contract for fifteen screw steamers for a French firm.

The Oregon Legislature has indefinitely postponed a proposition to establish female suffrage in that State.

The latest definition of a gentleman is "a man who can put on a clean collar without being conspicuous."

Cincinnati, in emulation of the Boston Peace Jubilee, will institute a mammoth musical festival some time in May, 1873.

A friend for a rainy day is the right friend after all, and is to be found in one of the high dignitaries in Japan, who is called his grace of Fifty five Umbrellas.

There are indications of the millenium near Belle Plaine, Iowa. A man refused $1.25 for wheat, because he had promised it to another purchaser for $1.00.

One of the newest rifles submitted to M. Thiers possesses the advantage that the cartridges to suit it can be manufactured even on the field of battle.

The complaint of the bachelor will be heard no more in the land. An ingenious mechanic has invented buttons which can be sewed on with a screw-driver.

A man in Wiscasset, Maine, claims to have discovered mysterious writings on the rocks of that place, and the wise men of the east are to be called on to decipher the inscription.

Agitation is rife throughout the whole English civil service for increase of pay. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said, will be compelled to accede to the demand.

The steamship Grenada, just chartered to run from Boston to Charleston, undergoing repairs at Brooklyn, burned almost to the water's edge Tuesday night. Loss, $8000.

The cane with which Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner—a heavy ebony weapon, with a long dagger—was recently exhibited before the State Historical Society at Boston.

An Australian correspondent states that the freezing process of preserving meat has been perfected. This will enable exporters to send joints to this country whole, instead of boneless boiled meat in tins.

Two huge African slaves, with their faces much tatooed, driving with long reins a pair of ostriches, are among the present sensations of Paris. They are invariably followed by an immense crowd of men, women and children.

Is there anything nowadays that won't explode? It began with kerosene and nitro glycerine; next pies and potatoes and such like began to blow up, and now we hear of a death in Michigan from the bursting of a circular saw.

A strenuous effort will be made in the next Iowa Legislature to secure the restoration of the death penalty. During the months which have elapsed since its abolition crime has increased fearfully, and all classes of citizens are alarmed.

The little daughter of the Mayor of New Bedford, apparently understood the situation in that city. She was left alone in her father's office the other day, and a gentleman entering she promptly asked him what street he wanted paved.

The mesquit gum, of Western Texas is almost idenical with gum-arabic, and during the past year has become an article of export, some 12,000 pounds having been gathered in Bexer county, and as much more between that and the coast.

Canadian papers assert that Monitoba is manifesting a disposition to transfer allegiance from the English to the United States. This tendency is due partly to mal-administration, and partly a considerable infusion of Americans in the population.

A man recently died in New Jersey at the age of 90, who never owned or wore a pair of boots in his life, and never rode in a railroad car. He made his will forty years ago, but the man who wrote it, all the witnesses and the heir died some time before him.

They do say that Dan. Voorhees' swearing when he heard of his defeat, was never surpassed but once in this country, and that was by Greeley when he lost his hat at the Grant inauguration ball, and had to go home with an ice-cream freezer on his head.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The personal property liable for taxation this year in Ohio is valued at $6,463,998,641, being an increase of 30,000,000 over last year. There is an increase in nearly all animals, the largest being in sheep, which are 16,994 more than last year, the increase in value being estimated at $5,780,000.

Mrs. Fitz is an excellent woman every way, and thrifty withal, but she is one of those uncomfortable beings who are forever going about pricing an article after they have bought and paid for it, to see if they couldn't have got it cheaper. If she could, why on earth does she wish to know it?

There are 15.000 square miles of coal field in which Pittsburgh is interested, and $15,000,000 of Pittsburgh capital is invested therein. Probably $25,000,000 more is invested in transportation, and the total of all interests dependent upon these coal fields cannot fall short of the enormous sum of $100,000,000.

Sylvain Durieux, a Frenchman, had passed a large portion of his life in the invention and destruction of a murderous machine by which he hoped to avenge France of general principles. The other day he was working away as usual, and his engine exploded. M. Durieux was picked up in fragments, and could not be put together again.

One of the Paris theatres has been taken in a three years' lease for a novel form of entertainment, if entertainment it may be termed. Every Sunday morning authors will be permitted to read unedited poems or dramas, and composers to play unpublished music. The next thing, perhaps, will be the publication by Parisian journalists of "rejected communications."

So far as auditors' returns for the several prominent hog growing States of the west have been obtained, they reveal a large increase in the hog crop of 1872 over the crop of 1871, and packers who have taken most pains to be informed feel sure that the crop of hogs suitable for cutting the coming season will exceed by 25 or 30 per cent. the number found suitable last season.

The people of Lincoln, in Nebraska, have been boring artesian wells nearly a fifth of a mile deep without reaching water. The work is pursued chiefly as a matter of curiosity, for there isn't a human being in the place who would take the trouble to go the same distance on a dead level in search of the same liquid.

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned will sell, at Private Sale, the following described Real Estate, situate on Stone Creek, in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa., to wit: A tract of land known as the "Couch Mill Property," containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-five acres; over One Hundred acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a GRIST MILL, SAW MILL, STORE HOUSE, also, four Dwelling Houses and a first-class (now) Bank Barn, with two never failing Wells of water, and a never failing Spring that cannot be excelled.

This is a first-class stock farm, having produced sixty tons of Timothy hay per season, with a capacity for one hundred tons per year. It is also well adapted to raising Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and all other grains and vegetables; there is water in nearly every field. The Grist Mill is admitted to be in one of the best locations, for a mill, in Huntingdon county. The site for a Country Store cannot be excelled, Store Room and Dwelling House rent for two hundred dollars per year.

The remaining portion of this tract of land, is well timbered, with WHITE PINE, WHITE AND ROCK OAK, HEMLOCK, &c., &c.

This property is also situate on the public road leading up Stone Creek, from Huntingdon to McAley's Fort, and is only ten miles from Huntingdon. In offering this property for sale the undersigned will add that he is induced to part with it through a desire to retire to private life, being now sixty-five years of age and having buried his wife recently.

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifteen thousand dollars cash, or sixteen thousand dollars in payments to suit the purchaser or purchasers, as the Mill or Farm will be sold separately if desired.

For reference, see Hon. John Scott, Messrs. Brown & Bailey, attorneys, and Messrs. Lovell & Musser, Attorneys, at Huntingdon, Pa.

HENRY CONPROPST,
Conpropst's Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Nov.13,'72-3mos.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are all concerned in the announcement of anything touching our pockets, and hence we take occasion to display prominently to our readers the fact that

ROCKHILL & WILSON
THE FAMOUS PHILADELPHIA CLOTHIERS,

Have now on hand a stock unequalled for excellence and cheapness of

READY-MADE GARMENTS
FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS,
EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.
CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT,

Contains the newest and most fashionable fabrics of the European and American markets, and both samples and full, but plain directions for self-measurement will be sent by

MAIL, ON APPLICATION TO
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Nov.13,'72-2t.

WANTED BY NOVEMBER 20th— One unmarried, active, energetic man to perform the duties of Male Attendant, viz.: to take charge of the boys' clothing, the boys' dormitory and the personal cleanliness of the boys, and be general house superintendent. He must have good taste, good judgment, be precise and thorough-going in his supervision. Very liberal wages paid for the right kind of a man. Also, a woman to take charge of the Dining Hall. Apply to or address

A. L. GUSS,
nov.7,'73-2t] Principal S. O. S., Cassville, Pa.

DRUGS AND NOTIONS.

Store room opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have a complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Soap, Combs, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., Pure Wines and Liquors, for medical use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. Ten per cent. will be deducted from the marked selling price of all medicines.

Nov.6,1872. JOHNSTON.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME."—Seven hundred pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings, "Just the Book for intelligent rural homes." The drawings are faithful representatives of Insect and Plant. Send for Circular. Address George Brooks, 124 North 7th st., Philadelphia. [nov6-1y

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Jonathan Montague, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jonathan Montague, late of Cromwell township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MRS. AMELIA J. MONTAGUE,
JOHN A. MONTAGUE,
nov.6,1872*] Executors.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LEASES, IRON, &C.

The undersigned Assignee, will expose to Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1872,

commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, the following described property of the ENTERPRISE COAL COMPANY, to wit: A perpetual Coal lease on a tract of land containing about 113 acres, situate in Clearfield county, a quarter of a mile from T. & C. R. R. and three-quarters of a mile from Osceola, said property having a mine thereon, which has been worked for five years. Also an equitable interest in SIX BLOCKS OF HOUSES, situate in Centre county, being on the opposite side of T. & C. R. R. from the schutes where the coal from above mine is dumped into the R. R. cars. Also a lot of small "T" Iron, Strap Iron, Coal Wagons, Trestle, and fixtures generally belonging to a coal mine. Also, Scales, R. R. Iron on Siding, switches, &c. The above property will be sold as a whole or separately, so as to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property of W. A. Orbison, to wit. A Coal Lease running over 15 years, on a tract of land containing 175 acres, more or less, situate in Centre county, on the opposite side of T. & C. R. R. from above described property of Enterprise Coal Company, which has been worked by a mine thereon opened, which has been worked for three years. Also, a lot of small "T" Iron, Strap Iron, Coal Wagons, Blacksmith Shop, Scales, Two Mules, and fixtures generally belonging to a coal mine. Also, Railroad Iron on Siding, Switches, &c.

The above property will be sold as a whole or separately, so as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Nov.6,'72-3t.] Assignee.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

I have added to my extensive variety of LAMPS and TABLE GLASSWARE, MOTTO CUPS and SAUCERS, MOTTO MUGS, and TOY TEA SETTS, *in great variety.* Also, VASES and FANCY TOILET SETTS, of *the handsomest designs.*

These goods I have imported directly from Europe, and my prices are as low as any Importer can sell the same goods in either this city or New York.

A. J. WEIDENER,
Nos. 38 S. Second and 29 Strawberry streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—My stock of CHANDELIERS, especially adapted to Churches, is very large. Books of Drawings showing the design of each chandelier and bracket, will be sent on request.

Oct.30,'72-2mos.

TEACHER WANTED.

One male teacher wanted in Oneida township. Term five months. School can be opened immediately. Address, Huntingdon.

THOMAS GORSUCH, Pres't.
A. P. WHITE, Sec'y. [oct.30-3t*

CAUTION.

Whereas, my wife Sarah, has left my bed and board, without any cause, I hereby warn the public not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

GEORGE WELLS.
Oct.30,1872-3t.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

SIX SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED for West School District. Liberal wages will be paid. J. B. FRAZIER, Sec'y.
[sept.18 tf Shaver's Creek P. O.

New Advertisements.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873—SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for sale in Book or News Stores.

The Aldine, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of The Aldine will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, The Aldine is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when The Aldine assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of The Aldine.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, The Aldine will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of The Aldine can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure" by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to The Aldine, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep The Aldine out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for The Aldine itself, the marvel falls short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of The Aldine.)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of The Aldine always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

The Aldine will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

AGENTS WANTED.

Any person, wishing to act permanently as a local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.
THE DAVIS
VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE
THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.

This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.

Don't buy until you see The Davis.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.
Oct.23'72-3mo.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.

We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5.50.
THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

Sept.4,'72-3mo.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

GRAND DEPOT FOR NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming at the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price 1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor. Depot No. 259 North 9th street, below Vine, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your Druggist has it not, send $1 to my address, and the medicine, with free advice, will be sent to you at once; direct as above.

May1-sw.

ALL PERSONS having Grain bags in their possession, bearing the brands of any of the undersigned firms, are requested to return them to their respective owners with as little delay as possible.

HENRY & CO.,
FISHER & SONS,
ETNIER & FOUST.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

WANTED— A good BEAMS-MAN at the Mapleton Tannery. WM. H. REX.
August 21,1872-tf.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

ARRAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

POST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

TOWN COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLANNETT. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'HALLORAN. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m,

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Moonlight nights.

Fix up your ice houses.

Get in your late potatoes.

Court commenced on Monday.

West Huntingdon is looking up.

The Greeleyites are looking blue.

Corn husking is in full operation.

Scranton is to have a silk factory.

Johnstown merchants are burglarized.

Dead porkers are plenty on the streets.

The "meet me at the gate" season is over.

Old Boreas was on a high on Thursday night.

Every Ward in Philadelphia gave a majority for Grant.

The way to get rich—Advertise in the JOURNAL.

The greatest nuisance extant—Printing office loafers.

Black velvet boots, with pearl buttons, are worn by ladies.

Altoona's Red Men will give a grand dress ball on Thursday evening, 14th inst.

The admirers of large porkers are now "doing" the different hog-pens in town.

A cold winter and an abundance of snow are predicted by weather prognosticators.

Hudibras calls matrimony a perverse fever, beginning with heat and ending with frost.

A heater, of mammoth proportions, is being put in the basement of the new Presbyterian church.

Sunday last was a beautiful day, and every person who had good clothes could be seen on the streets.

They say female compositors get through their copy very rapidly, being anxious to get the last word.

A lady dressed out in the full winter style is said to look like a dromedary with a blanket thrown over it.

The corner stone of Johnstown's new Episcopal church was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday.

Never turn round in the street to see what another girl wears; you will always find her doing the same thing.

A discovery of gold and silver in paying quantities is reported from Union township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

The business of a reporter often brings him into odd places. In a report of a New Orleans wedding, we read that the bride wore silk embroidered stockings.

Reports from Somerset say that the town is building up rapidly, with much more costly and beautiful dwellings. Her citizens deserve much credit for their enterprise.

Huntingdon county rolls up a majority of 1,296 for Grant. See returns published elsewhere. The county has redeemed her character and covered herself with glory.

The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania I. O. O. F. holds its semi-annual session at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 146 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, on Monday, November 18.

The U. S. Mint at Philadelphia has commenced melting the first installment of $20,000,000 of $1 gold pieces, which are to be coined into pieces of larger denomination.

An enterprising Wilkesbarre grocer makes a present to each of his regular customers of a year's subscription to one of the county papers. And that's what the grocers here ought to do.

The correct thing now-a-days for lady promenaders is to carry one arm bent at the elbow, and the hand sticking straight forward and allowed to bob up and down like a dislocated pump handle.

A young lady in this place requests us to say that if those young simpletons who stop under her window at night and sing "If ever I cease to love," would come in and talk "business" they would confer a favor.

A boy named Cadwallader, of Decatur township, Clearfield county, was accidently shot by one of his companions a few days ago, the ball taking effect in his neck and causing death in a day or two after. Playing with a pistol is what did it.

A Titusville exchange says that an aged colored man whose spine is curved by many years practice sawing wood, was seen the other morning sprinkling chlorid of lime over his saw horse and making other preparations for the coming horse epizoo tic.

An exchange prints the following: To find out the number of children in the street, beat a base drum. To find out the number of idle men, start a dog fight. To find out the number of women, let a woman go through a quiet street with the latest style of bonnet on."

One hundred dollars reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of Henry Heinish, a German, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, dark complexion, and about 50 years of age, who has been missing from his home in Ray's Cove, near Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., since the 25th of August. It is feared he has committed suicide.

A young lady, while passing up Hill street, the other day, had occasion to sneeze, and in the effort broke the strings that held her bustle, letting its contents fall upon the ground, which consisted of three pairs of dirty stockings, six towels, ten aprons, and twenty-five newspapers. She pursued her way on a double quick, a thinner, if not a wiser woman.

A German marble-cutter of Albany has instituted a suit against a well-known dealer for payment of wages. The workman was instructed to cut upon a tombstone, "Let her soul rest in peace," but being cramped for space he abbreviated the sentence thus, "Let her soul r. i. p." The person who ordered the stone would not accept it, and it was returned to the owner.

Select the merchants whom every one recognizes as the most successful and you will invariably find them the largest advertisers. Why do they advertise? To attract attention, of course. They know that with good stock on their shelves, and the public left in ignorance of the fact, more enterprising neighbors will, by letting the people know what they have to sell, get the run of the trade. In fact, to advertise has become a necessity to business success.

PERSONALS.

Ex Sheriff Neely was in town on Friday.

Gen. Jim Burns' horses have the epizootic.

Gen. Dunn has removed his quarters to Pizgah.

Register Smucker is the greatest smokist in town.

George Francis Train wants to bail Woodhull and Claflin.

John Barrick and Mod. Massey are our champion hunters.

Rash Fisher, Billy Williams, and Clay Saxton, are out on a hunt.

Mr. John Frost put in a heavy appearance on Saturday night last.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., is named as a candidate for Attorney General.

Mike Moore, the Cambria county wife murderer, is still indifferent to his fate.

Col. James M. Swank, of Washington, is rusticating at his old home in Johnstown.

Gen. Hartman Bache, a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, recently died in Philadelphia.

Joe. Pentland, the circus clown, is an inmate of the lunatic asylum on Ward's Island.

John Tyson, of Juniata county, has trapped two more bears, making seven in all up to date.

Gen. John F. Hartranft, Governor elect, will be inaugurated on the third Tuesday in January.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* is in favor of the re-election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate.

Col. T. A. Maguire, of Washington, D. C., drew a silver watch at the late Wilmore, Cambria county, fair.

Gen. Simon Cameron's rolling mills, located at Harrisburg, were destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 4th inst.

Geo. A. Black is building a frame dwelling on the south side of Mifflin street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Robert Campbell, of Mifflin county, had a leg broken below the knee, the other day, by being thrown from his buggy.

Thomas Sully, the well-known portrait painter, died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, at the age of ninety years.

In the long course of his legal practice, Hon. Wm. H. Seward was never known to act for a man against a woman.

Horace Greeley has resumed the editorship of the New York *Tribune*. He can now tell us what he knows about beats.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Dr. John M'Culloch and John M. Bailey, Esq., are off to Harrisburg, to attend to their duties as members of the Constitutional Convention.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelly has returned to his constituents of the Fourth district, Philadelphia, after a long stay among the mountains of Wyoming.

D. L. Rhom, Esq., a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Luzerne county, has tendered his seat to the great defeated C. R. Buckalew.

Mr. J. A. G. Lee, of Owingsville, Ky., invited ten or twelve of his children to a family dinner, and secreted six thousand dollars under each plate.

District Deputy A. B. Flood and Past Sachem L. B. Kline, are representing Arrapahoe Tribe, I. O. R. M. in the Great Council, now in session at Philadelphia.

David Lindsay, of this place, who was shot last week, while gunning, by the accidental discharge of his gun, died from the effects of his wounds on Saturday night.

George W. Givin, formerly of this place, but now a citizen of Renova, was married to Mattie M. Weaver, of Bellefonte, on the 30th ult. We wish you luck, George.

The Brisbin brothers have started a new paper at Osceola, Clearfield county, called the *Osceola Reveille*. Its make up is neat, and its contents quite readable. Success.

Angus French, of Monroe, Illinois, has just coughed a minnie ball out of his lungs, which was shot into him by a "Liberal" at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, ten years ago.

Senator Wilson has made one hundred and twenty-eight speeches since his nomination for the Vice Presidency, and has travelled over 10,000 miles in meetinghis appointments.

Nictoria C. Woodhull, and her sister, Tennie C. Claflin, of New York, have been sent to Ludlow street jail for libelling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in the columns of their paper.

John Port, the accommodating clerk of Port & Freidley, is learning to blow a horn with a view of becoming a member of the Band. We have heard sweeter music than he makes.

T. W. Myton, Esq., our Prothonotary elect, has taken into his confidence a partner—a very young gentleman. He is not very proficient yet, but will improve by age and experience.

Mr. Eben L. Childs, Chief Clerk of the Post Office Department, and who had been connected with it for forty one years, died at Albany last Tuesday, in his seventy-third year. He was on his wedding tour, and had been married only one week.

A vignette of the late Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" of Pennsylvania, has just been completed at the bureau of engraving and printing in the U. S. Treasury Department, and will be used upon either the national currency or revenue stamps. The likeness is perfect, and the work is pronounced as one of the finest pieces of engraving ever executed.

David Hare, Esq., our newly elected County Commissioner, has been duly installed and commences the duties of his office this week. Mr. Hare is a man of fine business qualifications, and will discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. The new board now consists of Messrs. A. B. Miller, Jonathan Evans and David Hare. George Jackson is the retiring member. He has been an attentive and efficient officer.

HOW DID SHE DO IT?—A Dublin chambermaid is said to have gotten twelve commercial travelers into eleven bed rooms and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven bed rooms:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

"Now," said she, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bed-room and wait there a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms."

Well, now, having thus bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she put the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. She then went back to No. 1, where, you will remember, she left the twelfth gentleman along with the first, and said: "I've now accommodated all the rest, and have still room to spare; so, if one of you will please to step into No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bedroom. Of course there is a hole in the saucepan somewhere, but I leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before deciding as to which, if any of the travelers was the odd man out."—*Every Saturday.*

COAL.—Anthracite and Bituminous Coal, wholesale and retail. Office, at the sign of the Indian, on Fourth street. A. B. Flood, near Union Depot. [nov.13,'72tf.

HOMICIDE.—*The Pistol and its Results—Death of Robert H. Welch.*—On Tuesday evening last, the citizens of this place were congratulating themselves on the orderly manner in which the voters conducted themselves during the day and evening. Genialty existed among all parties, and all passed off quietly until about 10 o'clock, when we were startled by the cry of "A man killed at Fisher's Hotel." We at once hastened to the spot and found that George B. Kerper had shot and mortally wounded Robert H. Welch of Burnt Cabins of this county.

The facts in the case as far as we were able to learn are as follows: Capt. George W. Skinner, George B. Kerper, Robert H. Welch and several others were in the barroom of the Hotel, calmly discussing the result of the election, when Thomas Hamill entered and remarked that Capt. S. had said he could whip any six Republicans. A few words passed between Capt. Skinner and Hamill, when Mr. Fisher wishing to prevent any disturbance entered between them. Hamill then steped back a few paces and in an instant drew a stone from his pocket and threw it at the Capt. which struck him on the forehead above the right eye inflicting a severe but not fatal wound.

In a moment after he had thrown the stone, Hamill was ascending the stairs that led from the bar-room to upper bar-room or sitting room At this juncture Kerper instantly rose and addressing Hamill said, "you d—m— — I'll shoot you." The words had scarcely escaped Kerper's lips when he fired his revolver at Hamill but unfortunately an innocent man, an entire stranger to Kerper was made the victim.

Robert H. Welch, a young man highly esteem by all who knew him, was shot. He was standing at the foot of the stairs up which Hamill passed, when the ball struck him in the forehead and passed through the centre of the brain to the back part of it. He instantly fell to the floor, and was unconscious until 7 o'clock on the following morning, when he died.

The Coroner then proceeded to hold an inquest, when the following gentlemen were summoned: John W. Greathead, John Fore, John M. Sloan, David Hoke, M. F. Fhuestock and G. Newton Hoke. After examining several witnesses they adjudged that Robert H. Welch, the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of Geo. B. Kerper.

Early on Wednesday morning Kerper appeared before Deputy Sheriff Sterrett and gave himself up, and was committed to jail. In the afternoon he gave bail in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance at January Court.

A warrant was issued for Hamill, and placed in the hands of Constable Deitrick. The prisoner was taken before N. B. Sterrett, Esq., and entered into recognizance in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at January Court. —*Fulton Republican 7th inst.*

DO PEOPLE READ ADVERTISEMENTS?—There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in the newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended in advertising is practically wasted. Even such will concede that if a hundred men of polite address, of fluent speech and ready wit were to call daily or weekly each upon an hundred others and get the ears of each long enough to say, Jno. Smith, or Jones, or Thompson, at such a place, has such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house and lot, or had lost a horse or pocket book or, would loan money, etc.,—we say such men will concede that the services of this one hundred men would be of great value to Smith or Jones, and in some measure advantageous to the party to whom this statement was made. This hundred men could not be employed to go from door to door to make this statement to ten thousand people at less than a cost of several hundred dollars each trip. All this is done by the newspapers at a cost of a few shillings, or a few dollars at most, and they are made week after week, day after day. The messenger who travels addresses himself to the ear and takes the party addressed when he may have his thoughts absorbed in business or other matters; but the newspaper reaches the party sought through the eye, when the reader has his thoughts solely fixed upon the paper before him.

But those who affect to believe that there is little use in advertising urge as an objection that advertisements are not read. They can be easily convinced of thier error in this respect by making inquiry. Let them insert an advertisement offering to purchase some article that is tolerably plenty in the market, and they will be flooded with offers to sell before the ink of the advertisement is dry. An enterprising weekly that has a circulation of one, two or three thousand copies is in a position to do the village merchant great good, and for which, as a rule, the publisher does not get one-fourth of what he justly deserves. In its sphere the weekly is of quite as much service to the advertiser as is the daily, and oftentimes it enjoys the privilege of being the exclusive family visitor, a privilege the daily seldom has. —*Union and Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y.*

HUNTINGDON LOOKING UP.—The spirit of improvement is producing the most marvelous results in our town. A few years ago when lots began to be sold west of Muddy Run those who had never imbibed that spirit (and there are such here still) ridiculed the idea of the town ever extending in that direction, and buying lots "out in the country." Now the town stretches about one mile and a quarter beyond the limits of the old town. Several hundred houses have been built, many of them very substantial brick and frame buildings, of the former three stories high, while away at the upper end is the large brick building of the Franklin Planing Mill and Furniture Manufactory. Near to this is the Boot-Shoe and Leather Manufactory, brick, 120 feet long, 3 stories, with large additions for engine houses, etc., etc., both these are driven by steam. Still beyond these are located the Car Works of Welsh, Orbison & Co., now being rapidly pushed towards completion. These works are to consist of three buildings, one 160x70 feet, for a planing mill, another 100x40 feet, for a blacksmith shop, and still another, 165x65 feet, the erection shop. Besides all this the most remarkable improvements are noticeable all over the old part of the town. Numerous elaborate three story business houses have been erected, besides a large number of very fine residences. Huntingdon can boast of as fine store-rooms and stores as can be found anywhere outside of the larger cities. Thus our town is waking up from its long sleep, and is gradually assuming the appearance of a city, with extensive manufacturing interests.

IN TROUBLE.—A couple of young men named Houck, of this place, employed on one of Henry & Co.'s boats, were arrested and lodged in jail, at Middleburg, Snyder county, for the robbery of a store, in Selinsgrove, a few days ago. A number of boxes of boots and shoes were found on the boat, and one box traced to this town, where it had been expressed by them. They have since made their escape from prison, and have been seen lurking in the woods near their residence at the lower end of this borough. They had an accomplice, whose name we have been unable to learn, who was not arrested, he having took to the mountains in Snyder county.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Joseph M'Coy, Esq., of M'Connellstown, on Monday last, while engaged in husking corn in his field, fell down and instantly expired. He was an old and highly respected citizen, and had for the last few months been in indifferent health. He leaves a family and relatives to mourn his loss.

Don't forget the Auction sale at E. C. Summers & Co.'s, next Saturday night.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—Official.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1872.	GRANT.	GREELEY	BLACK.
Barree	91	80	.....
Brady	67	67	.....
Birningham	37	9	.....
Broad Top City	38	19	6
Carbon	80	94	4
Coalmont	27	13	.....
Cromwell	102	58	3
Cass	117	34	9
Clay	80	50	.....
Dublin	71	65	.....
Franklin	143	46	.....
Henderson	38	52	3
Hopewell	30	11	.....
Huntingdon, East Ward	181	127	.....
Huntingdon, West Ward	191	128	1
Jackson	132	67	.....
Juniata	57	16	.....
Lincoln	85	9	.....
Mapleton	38	9	17
Morris	76	37	2
Mount Union, Borough	51	56	9
Mount Union, District	48	41	1
Oneida	63	13	.....
Orbisonia	43	16	2
Petersburg	87	81	9
Penn	128	57	1
Porter	238	67	4
Shirley	118	117	1
Springfield	86	13	.....
Shade Gap	12	21	.....
Tod	92	16	5
Three Springs	25	10	1
Tell	42	77	.....
Union	97	30	3
Walker	71	67	.....
Warriormark	145	63	.....
West	72	69	.....
	3099	1805	81

AN AMATEUR FOX HUNTER.—A little girl, nine years old, daughter of Mr. N. G. M'Divitt, of Oneida township, succeeded on Saturday last, in capturing and killing a large red fox, near her father's residence. His foxship, it seems, had been so unfortunate as to have one of his hind legs broken, which impeded his locomotion, and afforded the young huntress an opprotunity of "sending him to grass" by a luckly blow with a stone, which was followed by a vigorous application of a club, and Reynard was finally dragged home by the caudal appendage as a trophy of, the single-handed and somewhat remarkable victory.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Oct. 15, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Shuttle box motion, B. P. Jenks, Bridesburg; Lifting jack, Thos. Vaughan, Harrisburg; Base burning stove, S. H. LaRue, Allentown; Photographic plate-holder, L. F. Channell et al. Phœnixville; Caster for tables, H. A. Hiestand, Hellam; Propelling canal-boats, J. Hough, Buckingham; Cage for globe-valves, John Wood, Franklin; *Reissue*, Harness-saddle, Godfrey Marshall, Indiana.

SPEER AND BARKER.—An article appeared in the "*Globe*" last week signed "Publico." Poor Doc. and his man Friday must try it again. No one here is deceived by their shallow device. Their treachery is proverbial. They were for Speer first, last, and all the time before the convention, during the conference and at the polls. He knows for what purpose. The pretense of having no influence won't cover up the half dozen votes polled.

When it comes to county conventions and meetings of the county committee they are always on hand, and at the polls are ever ready to aid their master in disrupting the Republican party and defeating its candidates.

OBSERVER.

FRANKLINVILLE, Nov. 9, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be so kind as to notice in your next issue that the adjourned meeting of the Warriorsmark and Franklin townships Sabbath School Association will be held in Franklinville, Nov. 28th and 29th, 1872. All schools within the bounds of said association are requested to elect a full compliment of delegates. All ministers and Sabbath School Superintendents are cordially invited to be present and participate in the proceedings. A. G. EWING, Cor. Secretary.

HOW TO GO WEST.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

This Line has published a pamphet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS,
for the week ending Nov. 9, 1872	5,495
Same date last year	7,586
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	2091
Shipped for the year 1872	263,011
Same date last year	279,878
Decrease for year 1872	16,867

PERSONS traveling will find it to their advan tage and health, touse Dr. Wenger's Restorative and Blood Purifier. It is an excellent preventive and affords ample protection from attacks that so frequently originate in change of seasons and climate. It also counteracts the effects caused by imbibing impure and unwholesome water.

Glazier & Bro. have just opened a large and well assorted Stock of Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of all interested. Red and White Wool Flannels from 25 cents up. Yard Wide Muslins at 12½ cents. Prints from 8 to 12½ cents. Canton Flannels from 12½ cents up. Tickings from 12½ cents up. [oct30 3t

FOR SALE.—The Bee Hive Grocery and Candy Manufactory will be sold at a bargain. It is one of the best locations in the borough of Huntingdon. Only reason for selling is on account of bad health. For further information apply to or address N. B. Corbin, No. 111 Fourth street. [Sept 18tf.

FOR SALE.—A span of good horses, sett tug harness, one two-horse wagon, one three-seated carriage, sett double harness, pair bobsleds, all in good condition. For information apply to A. B. Flood, or David Rohm, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept-18-tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

SPECIAL attention of the Trade is invited to Holiday Goods, comprising in part, Motto Cups and Saucers, Motto Mugs, Toy Setts, &c. &c., advertised in this issue by A. J. Weidener, 38 S. Second Street, Philad'a.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Black Goods such as Silks, Poplins, Cretounes, Mohair Lustres, Satins, Alpaccas, French Merino, &c., &c., at Glazier & Bro's. [oct.30 3t

Goods are selling very cheap, at Summers & Co.'s., Fourth and Mifflin streets.

Everybody gets bargains, at the new store corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets.

A large Variety of choice Shades Philad'a. Poplins at Glazier's. [oct.30-3t.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

FURS, Shawls and Blankets, at Fisher & Sons. [nov6-2t.

SHAWLS, Furs and Blankets, at Fisher & Sons. [nov6-2t.

BLANKETS, Shawls and Furs, at Fisher & Sons. [nov6-2t.

Bargains in Wool Shawls, Ladies' Furs, Velveteens, &c., at Glaziers'. [Oct.30-3t.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Everybody gets bargains, at the new store corner of Fourth and Mifflin streets.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

HEATON.—In Cassville, November 7th, 1872, of Typhoid fever, George W. Heaton, son of J. P. Heaton, aged 18 years, 2 months and 6 days.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., November 15, 1872.

	Wholesale $	Retail. $
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		20
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 50 to 10 00
NEW WHEAT		1 65 to 1 75
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 85
" red, "		90
RYE		85
CORN		50
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½	7 lbs for 1 00
" extra C	14½	7 lbs for 95
" yellow C	12	7 lbs for 85
" brown	12	7 lbs for 75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
POTATOES		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11. 1872.

FLOUR.—The Flour market has been dull throughout the last week. Prices ranged from $8.50@9 for choice and fancy: $8.50@9.25 for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been flat and prices have steadily dropped until they are now fully 5c lower than the close of our last issue. Sales of 30,000 bushels common and choice Pennsylvania and Western red at $1.60@1,70: amber at $1,75@1.82, and white at $1,90@2. 1200 bushels Rye sold at 75c for western and 80c for Pennsylvania. Corn has declined, and meets a limited demand on this occasion. Sales of 50,000 bushels yellow at 63c, and western mixed from 61@62 cents, closing at our lowest figures. Oats have met a fair inquiry, but closed dull and lower. Fully 70,000 bushels changed hands at 38@40c for black, 40@41c for mixed, and 42@45 for white. Of Barley, about 30,000 bushels western and Canada sold on secret terms. We quote the former at 85c and $1. In Barley Malt no change. The receipts to-day are as follows: 2658 bbls flour, 15,000 bushels wheat, 7800 do corn, 18,000 do barley, 295 bbls whiskey.

Miscellaneous.

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.*

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lenghthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES,
MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE
AND ASH BEDSTADS,
FANCY WALNUT
BEDSTEADS, SOFAS,
CHAIRS AND ROCKERS,
CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD
SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

GREAT DISCOVERY! *KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.* Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to oil Address, and the medicine, with advice free, may follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Miscellaneous.

FIVE DOLLARS TO TWENTY DOLLARS PER DAY!—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or a l the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept13-1y

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! STOVES!!!!

NEW STOCK. LARGEST ASSORTMENT. LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see our splendid stock of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, the SPEAR ANTI-CLINKER, MORNING GLORY, LIGHT HOUSE, EMPIRE, MORNING LIGHT, JOKER, VALLEY CHIEF, COTTAGE IRONSIDES, &C., &C., of which we offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS. Give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that our prices are the LOWEST.

FRANCISCUS HARDWARE COMPANY.

Huntingdon, October 2, 1872.

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER Pat'd February 14 and December 26, 1871, March 12, 1872.

AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE!

The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other Extinguishers.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

A. R. STEWART & CO., Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept. 18, '72-3m.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
juue26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

SPECIAL NOTICE—On and after this date, the undersigned will not furnish bags for the delivery of grain, but will sell bags to our customers at reduced prices.

ETNIER & FOUST,
FISHER & SONS,
HENRY & CO.

Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb.28,'72-tf.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

New Advertisement.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued. in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE.
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner 42aplly.

COLYER & GRAHAM, PAINTERS.
Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may6m.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS AND BUILERS.

"CENTURY" STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

B. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Manufacturers, Phila.

Sold only by S. S. SMITH, No. 616 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

$12.25 per cwt.

WARRANTND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
July31-3m

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.

10aprly KENNEDY & CO.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE

of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.

jly3-6m.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

The undersigned have determined to establish a Real Estate Agency, in this place, for the purpose selling and purchasing real estate. Persons desiring to sell or buy real estate will find our superior facilities for advertising a great advantage. *No Charges will be made for advertising if no sale or purchase is effected.* Give us a call.

J. R. DURBORROW & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

A GOOD CHANCE.

50

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
For sale on
MONTHLY
AND QUARTERLY
PAYMENTS.

PIANOS:
$285, $300, $350, $400, up to $1000.

ORGANS:
$50, $100, $125, $140, $150, $200, and up to $900.

AGENCY FOR ALL of the BEST MAKES.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED.

Now is your time to buy a

A GOOD INSTRUMENT
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

For prices and further information, write to or call on

E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs,
No. 416 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.
June 5, 1872.

HAGEY'S CHEAP STORE.
No. 421, Washington Street.

Having recently enlarged my store room, and stocked it with a choice selection of goods, I am better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. My stock consists in part of

DRY-GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of HATS and CAPS.

These goods have been carefully bought, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as low as any house in the county. Come and see me.

JOHN HAGEY.

March13,1872.

HENRY & CO'S.
LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand
FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,
FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.
ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND
PITTSBURG COAL,
BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD
Feb. 15, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Real Estate.

A SPLENDID LOT OF TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN ONE AND A HALF MILES OF ALTOONA.

The Nearest Stone Quarry to the City.

2,000,000 Feet of Lumber and 5,000 Cords of Wood.

The undersigned will sell, at private sale, a large tract of timber land, containing 364 Acres, lying within one and a half miles of Altoona, adjoining lands of the Altoona Water Company on the north and east, and lands of the heirs of Elias Baker on the south and west.

The Public Road leading to and from Sinking Valley and the Water Supply of Altoona pass through it.

Competent judges assert that there are at least 2,000,000 feet of excellent mixed lumber upon it, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, &c.

There are several splendid Water Powers upon it.

At least 5,000 cords of wood can be taken off of it, in addition to the lumber, and a ready market is always at hand.

There are also stone enough, for building purposes, to supply the city for many years to come, and it is claimed to be the nearest quarry to the city.

Persons wishing to purchase will address

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents.
oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

A SPLENDID FARM AT NEWTON HAMILTON.

We will sell the magnificent farm adjoining the village of Newton Hamilton, in Mifflin county, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, forty-five acres consist of an island, that never overflows, and which is in the highest state of cultivation. The buildings are a large double-floor bank barn, two good dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, store and spring house. There is an abundance of Limestone on it. There is also great quantities of water, the canal and river passing through it besides a number of excellent springs. Ten acres are covered with good timber. It is the farm adjoining the Camp Ground of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association, and only one-fourth of a mile from the buildings to the railway station. A number of lots would no doubt find ready sale. There's no more desirable property along the line of the railroad. Price, $12,000, a dower of $4,000 to remain in: $2,000 in hand and the balance (6,000) in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured in the usual manner.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.9,1872.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about three miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at Private Sale. This farm is known as the "Old Esquire Blair Farm," and is bounded by lands of Jonas Rudy's heirs on the north, on the west by Alexander Gettis, on the south by lands of Mrs. Hoffer, and on the east by lands of Nicholas Rudy, containing about One Hundred and Eight Acres, about Seventy-five acres cleared and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a good dwelling house and log barn.

For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the undersigned, attorney for the heirs of John Irvin. J. HALL MUSSER,
oct9tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

A good Farm, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, about two miles north-west of McAlevy's Fort, is hereby offered at private sale, bounded by lands of George Dignes and others, formerly owned by John Saner, containing ninety-seven acres and eighty-nine perches, having thereon erected a good house and a good barn.

Apply by letter, or in person, to J. Hall Musser, her agent and attorney, Huntingdon, Pa., by whom terms of sale will be made known.

oct9tf] LEAH MILLER.

TWO BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE

Two Brick Houses, with two Frame Stables, and other outbuildings, located on Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, with a well of good water. Possession given immediately. Apply to

oct.23,-3t. HENRY & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 406 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.

For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.
[sept.18 tf.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNINGDON, PA.

The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:

No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extending back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

A HOUSE, WAGONMAKER SHOP, LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 2. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Hill street, No. 315, between 3d and 4th streets, extending back two hundred feet to Mifflin street, adjoining lots of J. W. Mattern, Esq., on the East and C. C. North on the West, with a two-story log dwelling house and frame Wagonmaker Shop thereon erected. This is a very desirable location. Terms: One-half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

A HOUSE, BAKERY AND LOT OF GROUND IN HUNTINGDON.

No. 3. A lot of ground fronting twenty-five feet on Mifflin street, no. 209, between 2nd and 3rd streets, extending back two hundred feet to Church Street, adjoining lots of Mrs. Schut on the East and Henry Hazard on the West, with a two story log dwelling house, containing nine rooms, a commodious frame bakery, stable, carriage-shed and other out buildings thereon erected. The house and bakery are well supplied with gas and water. There being and excellent well of water upon the property. Terms: One half in hand and the balance in one year with interest.

THREE FENCED LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON.

Three lots under fence on Mifflin street in West Huntingdon, numbered respectively 145, 140 and 133. These lots are most admirable building lots, and centrally located. Terms: One-half cash in hand and the balance in one year, or one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in one year, or will make satisfactory terms with interest.

A LOT ON THE NORTH EAST SIDE OF MIFFLIN STREET.

The Lot on the N. W. corner of Mifflin and 10th streets, in West Huntingdon, with good fence—plank walk—and lot in good order—location desirable. Terms, $200 in hand, balance in two annual payments, with interest.

A SPLENDID LOT ON MOORE ST.

No. 6. An excellent lot of ground, fronting fifty feet on Moore street, and extending back one hundred and fifty feet to a fifteen feet alley, and adjoining lot of R. Smith on the east, and L. Richter on the west, and numbered 91 in Thompson's addition. It is under most excellent paling fence, and in a high state of cultivation. This is one of the cheapest properties offered for sale for some time. Terms: one-half in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest. Possession given any time after the first of October.

A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET.

No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400; payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.

TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET.

No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.

A SPLENDID FARM IN CLAY TWP.

No. 9. A farm containing 101 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance well-timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings. The house is very well finished. There are quite a variety of fruit bearing trees, and is well watered by a never-failing spring at the door. It is located within one-half mile of the East Broad Top Railroad. Price, $2,500. Payable, one-half in hand, and the balance in two annual payments with interest.

A LOT ON WASHINGTON STREET.

No. 10. A Lot on the south side of Washington street, No. 10, in Block 24, second lot west from Eighteenth street. Price very reasonable. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a splendid chance to get a lot cheap for a home. Apply at once.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
ap.24,'72.] Huntingdon, Pa.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices permitted to enter under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: Provided, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: Provided, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: And provided further, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under such laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: Provided, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 8, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 105.]

AN ACT to take away the circuit court jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, to create a circuit court in said district, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and there shall hereafter be a circuit court held for said district, presided over as the circuit court now is, or hereafter may be in the southern district.

SEC. 2. That all actions, suits, executions, causes, pleas, process, and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, or removed thereto under any act of Congress, pending in or returnable to the district court for the said northern district of Georgia at the time appointed for holding the next term thereof, are hereby declared to be transferred and made returnable to the circuit court constituted by this act, to be holden within the said district, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if originally instituted in or removed to such circuit court. And the said circuit court shall be governed by the same general laws and regulations as apply to other circuit courts of the United States, and the clerk of said court shall perform the same duties and shall be entitled to receive the same fees and emoluments which are by law established for the clerks of the other circuit courts of the United States, and shall be appointed by the circuit judge of circuit: Provided, That the present clerk of the district court for said northern district shall be the clerk of the circuit court of said district till another appointment be made in his place or he be otherwise removed.

SEC. 3. That there shall be two terms of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the first Mondays of March and September; and there shall also be two terms of the circuit court for said district, held in Atlanta, in each and every year, to begin on the second Mondays in March and September.

SEC. 4. That all suits hereafter to be instituted in the district or circuit court of either the northen or southern district of Georgia, not of a local nature, shall be commenced in a court of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant and they reside in different district, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send duplicate writs to the other defendants, on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall indorse that the writs thus sent are copies of writs sued out of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one and the same suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 5. That the rules of the court heretofore adopted, and now of force in the district court for the northern district of Georgia, be, and they are hereby declared to be, adopted and of force in the circuit court of said northern district; but the same may be altered, modified, amended, or annulled by the said courts, and new rules may be added thereto in the same manner as in other district and circuit courts. The return days of writs and executions returnable to the said district and the said circuit courts shall be the first days of the terms of said courts respectively, but the time for the return of writs may be, by rule of court, changed to any rules day.

SEC. 6. That the grand and traverse juries which have been or which may be drawn for the first term after the passage of this act, of the district court for the northern district of Georgia, shall be the juries for both the circuit and the district court; and all the acts as such in either court shall be valid, as if juries belonged exclusively to the court in which they are acting for the time being.

SEC. 7. That it shall be lawful for the requisite jurors, grand and petit, for either or both of said courts, to serve at the first term thereof, to be drawn at any time by the judge of the said district court, or by either of the judges of said circuit court.

SEC. 8. That the ninth and tenth sections of the act of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty eight, organizing the district court of the northern district of Georgia, and all acts and parts of acts militating against this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 72.]

AN ACT to fix the times for holding United States courts in the eighth circuit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the several districts comprising the eighth judicial circuit shall hereafter be held as follows:

MISSOURI.—In the districts of Missouri, commencing on the third Monday of March and the third Monday of September in each year.

ARKANSAS.—In the eastern district of Arkansas, commencing on the second Monday of April and the fourth Monday of October in each year.

NEBRASKA.—In the district of Nebraska, commencing on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November in each year.

IOWA.—In the district of Iowa, commencing on the second Monday of May and the second Monday of October in each year.

KANSAS.—In the district of Kansas, commencing on the first Monday of June and the fourth Monday of November in each year.

MINNESOTA.—In the district of Minnesota, commencing on the third Monday in June and the second Monday of December in each year.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy two; and all acts prescribing other times for holding the terms of said courts are, so far as they conflict with this act, hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That no action, suit, proceeding, or process in any of the said courts shall abate or be rendered invalid by reason of this act, but the same shall, in the several districts, be deemed to be returnable to, pending and triable in, the terms and circuit courts hereby established, next after the return day thereof.

Approved, May 21, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 122.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provison in section fourteen of an act approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," be amended by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and sixty four," and inserting in lieu thereof "eighteen hundred and seventy one."

Approved, June 8, 1872.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Farming, as a Business.

Farming is, without doubt, the surest occupation there is. Farmers may not grow rich, but they always manage to get a living for themselves and family, which is more than can be said of any other pursuit. They may grow rich in this as in any other pursuit, according to the degree of intelligence and industry brought to bear. If you desire to see the success of your children sure in life, educate them for the farm. But this word education has a deep signification here; it is the want of this that makes farm life generally so dull, and the attainment of great wealth by farming so rare. There is no occupation of life that will repay intelligence, thought and study better than agriculture will, and it is because intelligence, has so little to do with the general farming operations that are so unattractive to young men, and leads them to forsake it for their professions, or other more intellectual pursuits. Induce your children to take an early interest in the farm, in their implements, and in the stock. Tell them all your plans, and the history of your success and failures; tell them your own history as a boy, but don't harp too much on the degenerate character of the young men of the present age. Praise them when you can, and encourage them to do still better. Give each one a calf or a colt to raise, or a small patch of grain to cultivate on his own account. But above all let them study chemistry, and the laws of breeding in stock. Light your homes brilliantly in the evening with kerosene. and provide plenty of pleasant agriculture reading, encourage your children to dress up in the evening, and encourage your neighbors to drop in, and then talk agriculture—the importance of large crops, good stock, liberal feeding, judicious crossing, the advantage of keeping animals comfortable, judicious rotation of crops, the chemical properties of manure, etc., rather than grumble about hard times and the price of wages. In this way you may make farming an intellectual pursuit, and whatever has intelligence in it will be attractive.—*Ex.*

Don't Wean the Colts Yet,

When the mare is not wanted to work, let the colt suck on for two months to come, and if it is thought the mare will be weakened, feed her well and let the colt eat too, for it is a fact beyond the power of any one to contradict that a colt running with its dam in good grass in autumn, and both eating oats and bran twice a day, will gain in weight faster than at any time since the colt was foaled. The more valuable the colt of course the more liberal the owner can afford to be in feeding the dam, for in consequence of the increase of milk, and its quality being richer, the stimulus s greater than from what the colt eats itself, and when the mare is known not to be with foal again she may suckle on longer. In this way a yearling will be as large as any two year old colts which have been checked in their growth during three first winter.

This assistance to the strength and forwarding of American foals is the more necessary because they are not born till English thoroughbreds are three or four months old. Of course very early folds need not suck so late.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Effect of Ground Bone upon Land.

To be of any virtue whatever, ground bone must be placed where it will undergo decomposition. It will rot under the influences of heat alone. Its efficiency is greate, or less in proportion to the greater or less rapidity with which it decomposes. Placed in a dry soil, in a dry season, its effects will scarcely be preceptible; whereas in a moist soil. having a sufficient warmth its influence upon any crop will be strongly marked. For intermixture with sour soils, no other material is superior. It neutralizes the acid, and warms and decomposes all the vegetable matter. The only way recommended for using the Brighton phosphate upon dry, sand fields, is the application with it of barn-yard manure, or in a compost of these articles. These manures will hold water in the soil and hasten the decay of the bone. In the vicinity of Hatfield the most gratifying results were obtained from sandy fields by this process.

To Test the Quality of Wool.

A Texas paper says: "Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-threee of the spirals or folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest electorial or Saxony wool grown. Of course when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of wool is relatively inferior. Many tests have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch: With this test, every farmer has in possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgment of all this kind of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool growers do not rank as wool, but as hair, on account of the bareness and straightness of the fibre."

Cheap Paint.

Take eleven pounds of unslacked lime and one gallon of boiling water, and stir into a thick pudding; then add to it two gallons of boiled linseed oil and one-quarter of a pound of white potash dissolved in one pint of boiling water. Mix thoroughly, and if the oil and potash do not unite, add a little more potash water; there must be enough to cut the oil perfectly, but no more. It will be thicker than common paint, but will spread easily with a common paint brush, and will wear excellently well, and has all the appearance of a superior paint, while its cost is less than half as much. For a paint for barns, out-houses, fences, etc., it is unequalled.

Miscellaneous.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm. Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia. Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ag e Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uriary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for Worms —Pin, Tape etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel beter, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetive, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach. Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight. Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

May 22, 1872.

SURPRISING.

It is really surprising how rapidly

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

DR. WENGERT'S

MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.

For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE

Restorative and Blood Purifier.

Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm

has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE SAMSON OIL

need only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*

Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills

are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be use in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines

a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.

Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders

are considered the best now in use. *TRY THEM*

All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by

DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.

☞ James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.

July24,1872-1yr.

W. M. PIPER,
No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72-tf.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.

Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond March 15, tf.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
FANCY PRINTING,
GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.

Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
GO TO THE "JOURNAL" BUILDING.

Hardware.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDS,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES.

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE

SENECA FALLS AND READING THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS	
ACCOM.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 00	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 3 20
5 57	8 08	Long Siding	8 53	3 12
6 10	8 24	McConnellstown	8 37	2 56
6 17	8 30	Pleasant Grove	8 30	2 50
6 30	8 45	Marklesburg	8 17	2 37
6 44	9 00	Coffee Run	8 01	2 24
6 52	9 07	Rough and Ready	7 53	2 17
7 05	9 20	Cove	7 40	2 04
7 10	9 24	Fishers Summit	7 35	2 00
A 7 30	A 9 44 L 9 54	Saxton	L 7 15	1 39
	10 10	Riddlesburg		1 22
	10 17	Hopewell		1 16
	10 34	Pipers Run		1 00
	10 52	Tatesville		12 42
	11 05	Bloody Run		12 29
	11 10	Mount Dallas		L 12 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 00	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 1 25
7 55	10 15	Coalmont	6 55	1 10
8 00	10 20	Crawford	6 50	1 05
AR 8 10	AR 10 30	Dudley	LE 6 40	L 12 55
		Broad Top City		

☞ Accommodation will run between Huntingdon and Saxton tri-weekly, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Dudley Car that connects with Accommodation, the same.

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1872, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	AC'M.	MAIL
		P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia	......	11.40	Cumberland	5.10	9.35
Baltimore	......	10.00	Mt Savage Junc	5.25	9.50
		A.M	Bridgeport	6.00	10.25
Harrisburg	......	4.15	Wills Creek	6.03	10.28
Lewistown	......	6.23	Preston	6.15	10.39
HUNTINGDON	......	8.00	Londonderry	6.33	10.56
Mount Dallas	......	11.15	Buffalo Mills	6.39	11.02
Ashcom	......	11.21	Sulphur Springs	6.50	11.13
Lutzville	......	11..6	Mann's Choice	6.58	11.20
Jameson	......	11.33	Napier	7.11	11.31
	A.M		Wolfsburg	7.19	11.39
BEDFORD	7.30	11.50	BEDFORD	7.30	11.55
		P.M.			P.M.
Wolfsburg	7.42	12.02	Jameson	......	12.02
Napier	7.50	12.10	Lutzville	......	12.09
Mann's Choice	8.03	12.23	Ashcom	......	12.14
Sulphur Springs	8.11	12.31	Mount Dallas	......	12.25
Buffalo Mills	8.23	12.42	Ar. Huntingdon	......	3.20
Londonderry	8.29	12.48	" Lewistown	......	5.00
Preston	8.48	1.06	" Harrisburg	......	7.30
Wills Creek	9.00	1.18	" Baltimore	......	11.50
Bridgeport	9.03	1.25			ni'ht
Mt Sav Junction	9.50	1.53	" Philadelphia	......	12.00
Ar. Cumberland	10.05	2.08			

☞ The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	THROUGH PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBURG ACCOM.	MAIL.	PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	6 15	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 07	11 59
5 14	6 23	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 00	11 53
5 22	6 31	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	3 52	11 47
5 31	6 38	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	3 44	11 40
5 45	6 50	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	3 32	11 29
6 04	6 09	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	3 15	11 16
6 14	7 18	12 21	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 08	11 09
6 21	7 26	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 02	11 04
6 36	7 40	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	2 50	10 54
6 43	7 48	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	2 43	10 49
6 54	7 58	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 30	2 34	10 42
7 00	8 06	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	2 29	10 37
7 05	8 10	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	2 26	10 34
7 25	8 30	1 30	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 10	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 02 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 17 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 07 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 25 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—

On and after all th, trains will leave *Harrisburg*, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	NIAG'RA EX	BUFFALO EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua			8 25	8 10
Rochester			9 35	9 20
Buffalo			1 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFF'LO EX	ACCOM'N	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore arrive	7 20	P. M. 12 00	P. M. 3 00	10 45	6 50
				A. M.	
Washington arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

Dec. 20, 1871.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 5TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m., 3.53 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 10 a. m., 2 00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4 30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8 20 a. m. and 3.15 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8 00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3 10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning. leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5 33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading.) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

may15,'72.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form wha ever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guarantee must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon Pa [sept.11,'72-1y